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OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS—XII.

Elmira.

ELMIRA, Thursday, Nov. 30, 1871.

The founders of this over-head-and-ears busy little City of Elmira gave it a name which is in strong contrast with its staid, determined, business-like, every-day fashion of fighting the battle of self-extension and commercial progress. There is something decidedly apposite in the ring of the words Trade and Elmira—the poetical and classic, and the matter of fact. But, doubtless, in those days of hard-earned breakfasts and suppers, no common schools, and news a month old from the Metropolis, the good fathers of Elmira had other fish to fry than studying the geographical advantages of their new-born village. Had they done so, had they noticed its location—a sort of half-way-house between the Hudson River and Lake Erie, a central position on the State line separating the south-western counties of New-York from Northern Pennsylvania, which inserts itself like a rectangular wedge into the State of New-York—had they noticed that it was due north of the great coal-mining districts, they must have seen at a glance that, at some future day, a large portion of the surplus productions of the Quaker State would inevitably find its way up the Valley of the Susquehanna into the Chemung Valley for distribution throughout all that section of the State lying west of a line drawn from Oswego to Binghamton. Elmira is the point of intersection, at right angles, of two great trunk lines of railroad—the Erie and the Northern Central. They are her godfather and her godmother—the powers that have sustained her with leading-strings, till, now, she is able to run alone.

The rapid extension of railway communication and the vast increase of production west and south of her, and of commerce north and east of her, are giving to Elmira every day more and more importance as a central railroad depot, and are consequently largely increasing her own domestic trade and manufacture. Manufacturers are locating there because of the facilities of transportation in all directions. It is no insignificant fact that both the Erie and Northern Central Railroads should have erected large car-shops there, introducing a foreign population of at least three thousand persons. By the Erie line, Elmira is in direct communication with New-York and Chicago; by the Albany and Susquehanna, with Albany and Boston; by the Northern Central, with Washington and Baltimore, Rochester and Buffalo, and all the coal lines of the lower regions of Pennsylvania. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western brings her any amount of anthracite coal from Scranton and Pittston; the Jefferson branch of Erie does the same for her from Carbondale and Honesdale, beside giving her a second line to Scranton. From Northern Pennsylvania the Corning and Blossburg brings her bituminous coal of the best sort from the Blossburg mines—mines in which some of her own leading citizens are largely interested: and away it goes, driving the locomotives north, south, east and west. The Lehigh Valley Road connects with Waverly at the head of the Chemung Valley, from whence a special third rail is laid to Elmira. Mr. PRATT, the Division Superintendent of the Erie Road, tells me that 1,000 tons of coal pass daily from the Jefferson branch through Elmira to Rochester and Buffalo; 2,000 tons a day from the Lehigh Valley by way of Waverley, and 1,000 tons a day from the Shamokin district on the Northern Central. This last is mostly mined by a firm of local coal-owners. This is a pretty fair exhibit in coal transportation to begin with. In addition, 276,000 tons of general merchandise pass through Elmira every month, going east and west; and 50,000 tons a month going north and south, on the Northern Central alone. And then, as to passenger traffic. Tickets to the value of $150,000 were issued last year from Elmira, the value of the arriving tickets being about the same. But, and the item in itself shows the business importance of the city, the same authority informs me that the value of what are termed stop-off tickets, that is, tickets issued elsewhere for a point beyond, the holders of which stop for a few days or a week in Elmira, transact their business, and then continue their journey, is not less than $200,000 a year. Thus the passenger travel connected with Elmira is worth $500,000 a year.

Ten years ago Elmira was a small provincial town, with a population of eight thousand. Mr. JOHN J. NICKS, who is of the genus oldest inhabitant, says that when he first began to manufacture tobacco and cigars in a little bit of a place twenty-five years ago, the population was under two thousand. Today, Mr. NICKS is doing a business of two hundred thousand dollars a year, and the population is nearly nineteen thousand; more than double in ten years. It is as startling a change as the Israelites of old experienced when, as the sacred historian somewhat naively tells us: "Another king arose who knew not Joseph." By the way, I believe the interval was *only* about eight hundred years. An Elmira has arisen in the last ten years which the gone-by generation do not recognize, cannot understand, and gravely shake their heads at. It entirely passes their comprehension; but it is none the less a fact. The war aided very materially in bringing Elmira prominently into notice, and in inaugurating, indeed, branches of industry in her midst. Elmira was chosen not only as a rendezvous for newly-raised troops but also as a depot for rebel prisoners. Regiment after regiment of Union soldiers were mustered in there, even from so distant a State as Michigan, and generally remained for a month's drilling before being sent South over the Northern Central. The Government, moreover, always kept large sums of money in the banks, frequently amounting to millions, for the payment of the troops, generally from 8,000 to 10,000 men. This was a rare chance for the little town to make money. Then, again, the feeding, clothing, and housing of 8,000 troops and 10,000 rebel prisoners necessarily brought a large increase of local trade to Elmira. Thus she got a start in the business world which she was not slow to seize upon, and has unceasingly improved.

The principal trades of Elmira are rolling-mills and flour-mills, boots and shoes, groceries, hardware and dry goods—the last invariably wholesale and retail combined. The railroad car-shops, though bringing considerable business, purchase all their materials elsewhere. For its size, Elmira does an unusually large business of her own in coal, as a walk down Baldwin-street or a saunter in the neighborhood of the railroad depot will show. If you could only experience just one gust of the cold snaps at this moment so furiously raging together, you might be inclined to think that all the stock at present on hand would not be too much to warm the city. It is a sort of day to follow the prescription for warming oneself which some erratic genius has declared to be infallible—to drink a pint of cold water and sit on the hob of the stove till it boils.

Three large coal companies have their head-quarters in Elmira—the Pittston and Elmira, J. Langdon & Co., and the McIntyre. The two first deal exclusively in anthracite coal; the last is a bituminous coal company. The Pittston and Elmira own about 1,000 acres of coal farm, and have four mines in operation in the village of Pittston—the Ravine, the Seneca, and two mines known as the Twins. They have shipped this year nearly 200,000 tons of coal. For the last four years their business has been steadily increasing at the rate of thirty per cent. each year. They employ 1,300 miners. J. LANGDON & CO. own 1,000 acres of coal lands at Shamokin, in Northumberland County, about fifty miles from Pittston. They also ship 200,000 tons. The purely local trade among the small dealers of Elmira amounts to 30,000 tons a year. The two companies above named belong to one of the Pennsylvania associations, and share the business of their allotted district between them. Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Syracuse, and all the smaller towns west of Syracuse, buy largely of them. Considerable quantities of their coal are also shipped to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and even as far as Omaha, being shipped in propellers and sailing-vessels, carrying from six hundred to one thousand tons, from their great depôt in Buffalo. Coal takes twenty days in transit by the lake route, whereas it could be sent by rail in four days. But the advantages of sending it by the lakes are so great that the companies never ship by rail. Every year a vast number of vessels laden with grain come down from Chicago to Buffalo, and they are only too glad to carry back coal as ballast at seventy-five cents a ton. The freight by rail would be four or five dollars a ton. The companies formerly shipped their coal by way of the northern branch of the Pennsylvania Canal, which is connected with the Chemung Canal by the Junction Canal, twelve miles in length; the Chemung running into Seneca Lake. It was then passed through the lake to Geneva, on the Auburn branch of the New-York Central, and so on to Buffalo. The Junction Canal, however, is so small that it is totally inadequate to meet the largely increased business, and the coal is now sent by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad to Syracuse, and then shipped to Buffalo by the Erie Canal, a distance of 197 miles, in barges carrying from two hundred to two and fifty tons, and drawing six feet of water, at the rate of ninety cents to $1 per ton. The railroad rates from the mines to Syracuse vary from $2 70 to $2 80. These rates enable the companies to ship coal to Chicago at $8 50 per ton.

The McIntyre Coal Company belongs to an association of coal-mining companies whose mines are located in the northern district of Pennsylvania, only forty miles from the State line. The association comprises the Morris Run, Fall Brook, McIntyre, Blossburg and Barclay mines. The McIntyre Company mines about 80,000 tons of coal a year, which is shipped to different stations along the New-York Central and Northern Central lines. This coal is almost exclusively used in locomotives and iron rolling-mills. The Company have a depot in Chicago, from which their agent often supplies fine coal to distant Western cities for blacksmiths' purposes, the bituminous coal of the far West containing so much soft soap-stone that it is barely fit for burning in locomotives.

A little beyond the railroad depot stand the Elmira Iron and Steel Mills, occupying ten acres of ground, and nearly the largest iron-works in the State. The proprietors believe that they have solved the much-vexed problem, the *pons assinorum* of engineering—how to make a strong, tough, fibrous rail, which shall offer the resistance of a hard surface to the grinding of the wheels of the cars and locomotives. Their rail is neither all steel nor all iron, but is a compound of both materials—a steel head firmly welded on to an iron flange. The process of manufacture is a very simple one, and only adds ten dollars a ton to the cost of the rails. In the first place they have to make their steel, and this is done by a novel and inexpensive process. From Hanover County, in Pennsylvania, they get a stone which contains but a small percentage of iron and a very large amount of silicum. This stone, after being crushed to a fine powder by a machine which crushes five tons a day, is mixed with common pig-iron in the proportion of 25 to 100. The combination, when puddled, makes capital steel plates; and whereas borax, the ordinary agent, costs forty cents a pound, the crushed silicum does not cost half a cent a pound. Two of these steel plates are packed with the requisite number of common iron plates, and, after being heated, are rolled into rails; the steel retaining its place at the top and forming the head of the rail, the common iron forming the flange. The thoroughness of the welding is plainly seen in the samples which are broken daily for testing purposes. As one of the traveling public I sincerely trust that the faith of these gentlemen in their rails is not misplaced.

In addition, the mills make annually about sixteen thousand tons of merchant iron, supplying exclusively two locomotive works and three bridge-building companies. The Company have made bridge iron one of their specialties, and have gained a great reputation for the strength of the bridge iron they make. The Government test for this kind of iron is ten thousand pounds to the square inch, but some of theirs, tested at Buffalo, bore fifty-two thousand pounds to the square inch. No pig-iron from Pennsylvania is used at the mills, though manufactured iron is often shipped from them to Pennsylvania. The Company prefer pig-iron made from the ores of the Lake Superior, Champlain, Oneida, and Ontario mines. They purchase annually about fifteen thousand tons of pig-iron, ten thousand tons of silicum, and five thousand tons of scrap iron. All their iron when taken from the puddling furnaces, thirty-two in number, is well hammered by a five-ton steam hammer, in order to drive out the sulphur, phosphorus and other impurities. The Company have lately purchased eighteen acres of land about a mile from their works, on which they are erecting blast-furnaces. This will necessitate an outlay of $200,000, which, added to the $800,000 invested in their works and mills, will give them a capital of $1,000,000. The machinery of the mills is run by three engines of 250 horse-power, one of 150 and three of 40, besides several smaller ones. The works are in operation night and day, and give employment to 350 men.

The manufacture of shoes and boots was introduced into Elmira about seven years ago; and, while the first factory was being built, the wiseacres shook their venerable heads, and, with an effervescence of encouragement and good nature, sagely prophecied the speedy ruin of the coming master-cobbler. Several large and prosperous factories now bear testimony to the truth of the old adage, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." Mr. RICHARDSON, of Water-street, employs some two hundred and fifty operatives, and is doing a business of $500,000 a year. The Co-operative Company, with a force of about eighty men, turn out $150,000 worth of goods; RICHARDSON, STEELE & CO., who only make ladies' fine shoes, do a business of $150,000; ATWATER & CO., of Railroad-avenue, manufacture fully up to $250,000, and employ one hundred and fifty hands; WILLIAM A. BIGELOW does a business of over $100,000. There are other smaller firms. The retail trade is also large; in the aggregate, perhaps, $300,000; such firms as FOSTER, HUDSON & CO., on Water-street, selling $60,000, and JOHN STOBS, also on Water-street, $40,000 worth of goods a year. Mr. ATWATER took me through his factory. It is conducted on the principle of the great Massachusetts factories. Each part of a boot is cut out and made in its own particular department, sewn together in another, finished off elsewhere, treed, blacked, and made ready for market by some one else, and finally, sent down stairs to be approved and packed. Mr. ATWATER's firm, and all the others, with the exception of RICHARDSON and STEELE, make men's and youths' boots and shoes in French and American kip and calf leather, and very heavy boots, such as are worn by canallers, dockmen, and laborers. These goods are all "custom hand-made" and pegged. They also make women's boots in calf, goat, and grain, the tops and linings of which are sewed by machine. Last year Mr. ATWATER's factory turned out 30,000 pair of men's and youths' boots, 15,000 pairs of women's boots, and 5,000 pairs of brogans for farmers and miners. So much for the boot and shoe trade.

Facing ATWATER's factory, on Railroad-avenue, is the wooden-pipe factory of HOBBIE, AYRAULT & CO. These pipes are none of your old-fashioned log sort, but neatly square-sawed and bored timber. All the water of Elmira flows through pipes laid down by this firm. The neighboring City of Corning washes its dainty fingers and slakes its thirst from water brought into its houses through these wooden pipes, and lights its gas from supplies furnished through a similar conduit. The ARNOTTS, of the Chemung Canal Bank, and Dr. BEADLE, of the Chemung Bank, (historic and highly respected names in Elmira,) lately formed a company for laying these pipes from Rochester to an apparently inexhaustible natural gas well at West Bloomfield, twenty-two miles away, and Rochester is now a blaze of light at night, without suffering from the insolent exactions and annoyances to which New-Yorkers have so long humbly submitted, and, thanks to the overflowing abundance of Dame Nature, without being under the apprehension of a rise in the price of coal causing a rise in the price of gas, or a strike in the mining districts imitating her in the grim pleasantries of spending her evenings in total darkness, or in the company of tallow candles. Messrs. HOBBIE & AYRAULT have another factory at Tonawanda. They send their pipes into Pennsylvania, Ohio and all the Western States, and find it difficult to keep up with their orders.

Elmira also thinks that her general trade is very large. Take the grocery business. LORMORE BROTHERS have a fine store on Carroll-street. In the rear is their coffee and spice mill, where they grind over $100,000 worth of goods a year. They also deal largely in liquors and in the wine grown in the Hammond's Port district. Their entire business amounts to $500,000 a year. FORRESTER, COVELL & CO., of Water-street, do almost as large a business, besides dealing in dry-goods; D. L. HOLDEN, of Railroad-avenue, jobs to the amount of $400,000, and J. H. LORING & CO., of Union Block, who also deal in liquors, $300,000. These firms, through their traveling agents, do business in Northern Pennsylvania, west as far as Michigan, and east as far as Middletown, besides supplying the local retail dealers. In flour, HOTCHKISS, WARD & CO., of the Elmira Mills, and JACOB FOUNTAIN & CO., of the City Mills, each do a business of about $500,000, and ship their flour to Southern New-York, Northern Pennsylvania, and East as far as Jersey City. The wholesale trade in hardware, too, is large. STOWELL & CO. and AYRAULT, ROSE & CO., both on Lake-street, are the principal manufacturers and jobbers. Their business amounts to $400,000 and $300,000 respectively. They make a specialty of what is known in the trade as shelf hardware, such as locks, cutlery, and carpenters' tools. They also make agricultural tools, spades, hoes, &c., and job largely in all kinds of saws and nails. Last year STOWELL & CO. sold 1,500 of BISSEL's electric cross-cut saws, six feet in length, and 2,000 kegs of BURDEN's horse-shoe nails. Noble's Manufacturing Company, on the corner of Clinton and Baldwin streets, do a business of $250,000 a year in centre bits, augurs, and axes. There are also several large retail stores. HERRICK & SEELEY, of William-street, have a large and rapidly-increasing carriage-building business, of which sleighs form an important feature. The sales of M. RICHARDSON & CO., of Dunn's Block, in Yankee notions and domestic goods, amount to $200,000. E. B. SATTERLEE, of Lake-street, has a wholesale and retail business of $200,000 in gentlemen's furnishing goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and dry goods. JOHN J. NICKS, of Water-street, employs fifty hands, and manufactures $200,000 worth of tobacco and cigars. Mr. NICKS also owns a large retail store in connection with his factory. Strange to say Elmira does not boast, so far as I could learn, a *pure et simple* wholesale dealer in dry goods. Mr. W. E. HART, of Water-street, does a very large mixed business, wholesale and retail, probably the largest in the City. RHODES & MUNSON, of Lake-street, STRAUSS & SAMUEL, of Union Block, HOPKINS & WILSON, BARNEY, STOWELL & CO., all do a large trade; their local retail trade alone amounting to over $1,000,000; DURLIN & PRATT, of Water-street, in addition to their dry goods business, do a large trade in carpets. WILLIAM H. GREGG & CO. are the leaders in the wholesale drug business. WM. OGDEN & CO., of Water-street, trade largely in patent medicines. PERRY & CO., of Water-street, also do a considerable trade.

Take Elmira "for all and all," I think I am right in calling her an "over head and ears busy little city."

A. P.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 1, 1871.

Three weeks and more in San Francisco and vicinity, and they have gone by like three days and less. I have been a very bad correspondent during this time of times. All things without and within, seem to have been in league against my virtuous plans for work—the strange scenes, the bright sky and sea, sunshine and soft airs, novel street-sights, charming drives and walks, brilliant shops, theatres, libraries, churches—and, above all, the great hearts of these people; hearts that keep open house for all visitors, and take us in, and wrap us around, and hold us fast by the kindest, warmest, cheeriest hospitality—a hospitality which, like the mercy of the Lord, is "new every morning." Who could sit tamely down to write in such incomparably and intoxicatingly lovely weather as we had for the first two weeks of my stay? And, when the rains came on—the first since May—and it was really chilly and dismal for three whole days, who *would* write then? What sensible Christian woman wouldn't curl up on a sofa and read novels? Now all is bright and balmy again; the waters of the bay sparkle with almost intolerable brightness, and the gardens and grounds have put on new greenness and glory. The garden under my window (my window which stands open) sends up the fragrance of heliotropes, mignonettes, geraniums, carnations, verbenas and magnificent roses, of many sorts. Fuschias are in full bloom, and oleanders, and the bounteous laurustinas, and a sort of honeysuckle, and sweet-peas and tube roses. So much for my dear flower-loving friends on the other side, by way of aggravation.

The house at which I am now perched, the home of a lovely "friend of my better days"—if I ever had any—is on the heights, and the windows command wide views of the city, of the purple-misted foot-hills of the coast-range—and of the bay and its islands. What with the near garden and the distant hills and waters, I have too much to look at altogether. Indolence is no name for the feeling that takes possession of me here. There is nothing of the Italian *dolce far niente* about it. On the contrary, it is perpetual excitement, and prompts to supernatural bodily activity. There is "a spirit in my feet" that will not let me rest. I cannot see enough of this picturesque land. I cannot drink in enough of the quickening sunshine, and the balmy, healing air of this strange new Summer—of this vast new sea. The very springs of life seem renewed here. Old enthusiasms, old pleasures, come back; old follies put off their sackcloth and shake off their ashes, and wear somewhat of their first perilous attractiveness. Seeing "wild oats" on every side, even I might be in danger of going into the culture of that most unprofitable cereal in a small way—might, in fact, believe myself young again, to all intents and purposes—were it not with me as with the worthy old Yankee who was inclined to consider himself a handsome man; "but somehow," he said, "public opinion is agin me on that pint."

This bright, balmy weather gives one from the other side a strange, bewildered feeling; an impression of something unnatural and almost incredible; of a small Rip Van Winkle experience; of having slept through the proper season of storms and snows, and bitter, biting winds, and of coming out on the world on a radiant May morning; for, look at the skies, so soft and blue, and innocent looking, and you half suspect some trick of celestial magic, and ask, "Where have you hidden away the Winter?" It is a country which one must get used to by degrees. It doesn't go by the almanac; its storms of wind and rain are done by big contracts; its "hired girls" are Chinamen; its theatres run on Sunday, and it knows not pennies and greenbacks.

It is odd, by the way, to see with what cool, not to say contemptuous indifference, people here regard our pretty pieces of postal currency. Even the vignettes have no little charm for them. They gaze unmoved on the leonine head of STANTON, on the patrician face of FESSENDEN, on the fine figure of CHASE, with folded arms, awaiting the Presidency; on the engaging face of SPINNER—even on that brilliant accomplishment, his signature, and on the flourish, which is in itself a liberal education. It all comes from the influence of that magnificent monopoly, the Bank of California. This, by the way, was the first San Francisco institution I visited. Here I found my letters awaiting me, and here I saw more gold and silver coin, and bullion than I ever before beheld at one time. Of course, I gazed upon them with the calm curiosity of a virtuous soul, rooted and grounded in the tenth commandment, but I can scarcely conceive of torture more severe than that of a defunct TWEED or CONNOLLY wandering about these vaults o' nights, with ghostly hands and diaphanous pockets. This Bank of California is certainly one of the most marvelous growths of this marvelous New World, and, doubtless is a stupendous power on the whole Pacific coast. Its officers are distinguished for their uniform courtesy and munificent hospitality. I am indebted to them for much kindness and many good offices which I can never pay back, even at simple interest. To the account of Mr. RALSTON and Mr. FRANKLIN I place some of the rarest and brightest of my long succession of pleasant experiences out here. The first was a drive to the Cliff House and the Seal Rocks, a famous resort some six miles from town.

The day was exceptionally clear and beautiful, even for this coast, where "they make 'em." The earth looked a little brown and dusty, but sky and sea and air were full of soft heavenly splendors, warmth and serenity. We drove through some of the finest streets of the pleasant, festive-looking city—the roses of a thousand gardens nodding to us as we passed—and out over the sandy hills and by green little nooks, market gardens and grain fields. I cannot tell how joyous and friendly looked to me the whole strange landscape, after the bleak hills of Nevada, where nature frowns grimly over her rough treasure-chests, like an unprotected female at a San Francisco landing, standing guard over her "effects" against a mob of cab-drivers. Even the cemeteries on our route wore a cheerful, well-to-do aspect, and the monuments of men who have had much to do with the history and fame of the State, of such men as BAKER and BRODERICK, cast but a little shadow on the sunny day. Now and then, on the road, there were little silvery glimpses of the Pacific, but it was after all quite suddenly and with a keen thrill of surprise, that I caught my first full view of it, lying almost at our feet—immense, but not awful—majestic, but passing beautiful, smiling grandly under the sweet heavens, in its wondrous peace. It did not beat upon the shore like the gray Atlantic, in a sullen, thwarted way, but seemed to feel them gently, and to span them, in a benign and sovereign self-restraint, calling in its forces and lying back from the land. It appears older than the Atlantic, which somehow seems to date from the time of the Pilgrim Fathers, or of COLUMBUS, at the furthest. It murmurs of the most ancient mysteries of the East. Its very air smells of Cathay and tastes of old Cipango.

Cliff House has a long, broad verandah, facing the sea, and commanding fine views of the Golden Gate, of the dark, bold bluff of the peninsula, and of the rocky points beyond the curving beach. On this morning there were many sails in sight, some passing through the grand gateway, some coming up slowly before the soft wind, some melting into dreams of ships down the misty horizon. The Seal Rocks, three sharp, picturesque little islands immediately in front of the hotel, were crowded with sea lions—their strange, dismal, discordant barking filled the air. These particular sea-lions are under the protection of the law, and such old customers, that *habitués* at the Cliff House are able to single out the leaders, the solid citizens, and have given them distinctive and distinguished names.

I must confess I watched them with an eager, childish interest and enjoyment. An English tourist at my side remarked with a happy command of words, "What an extraordinary sight! Really, you know, I had no idea of it! What extraordinary creatures! and what an extraordinary noise they make!"—which are my opinions, better expressed.

Some of these sea-lions are monsters of their kind, weighing 1,000 or 1,200 pounds, they say. All seals, queer, grotesque, uncanny creatures, have for me a strange fascination—seeming like sinful human souls in wild torment—men, perhaps, who have warred and wasted, and lived free and high and fast, going through an uncomfortable metempsychosis, prisoned and pinioned in these flabby, slippery and clumsy forms. As you first see those on this coast, they seem continually to be flopping over the rocks or down into the water, and you say to yourself, "What a dreary thing it must be—an existence of flops!" But as you watch them further, you see that even a sea-lion's life is varied, for there is the wallow in the water, and the hitch up on to the rocks, the *siesta* in the sun, and the bark. When he is awake *that* is incessant. Day and night his "bark is on the sea." Sometimes, when they are all barking at once it pleasantly reminds one of the House of Representatives. Doubtless the sea-lion has his mare-tal relations; perhaps the plural style of marriage prevails in this thriving community, and all the middling-sized monsters grouped around the big ones were their consorts—"sealed" to them. If so, the ill-adjustment and discontent which nowadays seem almost inseparable from the blessed estate of wedlock, may account for some of the little unpleasantnesses observable on the rocks in the mildest and sleepiest times. Another reason why not here, more than in Congress, do we find peace and unity, is, perhaps, that here also they have a "Sumner" and a "Ben. Butler." Another big seal has been dubbed by some patriotic visitor "General Grant." This is a very quiet old fellow, and sleeps most of the time. He has a sullen, "deep-mouthed bay," yet I saw enough to be convinced that his bite is worse than his bark, for while I was regarding him as he lay in profound slumber, an enormous seal hitched himself up out of the water near by, made a careful reconnoissance, and deliberately went for him. You should have seen the old Phocidæn majestically rear himself on his flippers, and heard his roar of angry defiance, which rang above the dash of the waves, and was echoed by every loyal seal on the rocks, except, perhaps, "Sumner." Then began one of the most exciting contests I ever witnessed. It seemed to come off in "rounds," like a prize-fight, the first assailant continually getting the worst of it. When he was severely "punished" by the General's tusks, he invariably fell back and lifted up his voice and wept. At last, after half a dozen disastrous attacks, he fell so far back that he flopped off the rock into the water, where he laid his sore head on the bosom of the deep and subsided. The victor gave one triumphant bark, turned over and went to sleep.

We had a sumptuous lunch, followed by the most invigorating, exhilirating, and altogether jolly beach-drive I have ever had to record—and I have enjoyed many a one during my weary earthly pilgrimage. Our drive back to town through the old *Mission Dolores* gave us charming views of the ocean, the country, and the city. On the whole, it was a day to be "marked by a white stone," but my stock of pebbles of that sort is giving out.

From that noisy concourse of sea-lions and lionesses to a gathering of the "best society" of San Francisco, from those gray rocks to elegant *salons*, from no dress to full dress, from wild barking to classic music, from flopping to galloping, is a long step; yet the next incident of note marked in my diary is a large party at the house of His Honor Mayor SELBY. It was as brilliant and enjoyable an affair as the most genial hospitality, the most bounteous entertainment, fine music, flowers in marvelous abundance, splendid toilets, beauty, grace, and gayety could make it. San Francisco has, it seems to me, an uncommonly large proportion of beautiful women. I meet at every social gathering matrons of mature age and over, with fine symmetrical figures, and fresh, clear complexions, and I see everywhere young girls that match the otherwise incomparable roses they tend on these lovely garden terraces.

I have spent a couple of mornings in the Chinese quarter; I have stood hushed in the "dim religious light" of the Chinese Temple, and snuffed the incense that floats about the shrine of Josh; I have dissipated at the Chinese Theatre. But these are themes to be served up by themselves, and with more ceremony. I do not like to pass over in silence, yet I have left myself no space worthily to recount my next and most delightful experience—a visit, with a party of dear old friends, to Belmont, Mr. RALSTON's place on the San Jose road, with excursions to the fine country seats in that vicinity. We were met at San Mateo, about six miles this side of Belmont, by Mr. RALSTON's *char-a-banc* and four, and driven through the grounds of several noble residences, grounds generously open to the public at all times. I have never seen anything in America so fine as some of the avenues and parks we drove through that golden afternoon. They have not the dainty neatness of Eastern parks and pleasure-grounds, but they are more picturesque by far. They are less prim than primitive. Nature has been respected as the great original landscape-gardener. These are grounds to satisfy the artist and delight the sportsman, for wild vines and shrubs run and spread "at their own sweet will;" the beautiful gray moss festoons the limbs of gnarly old oaks, and droops and trails with indescribable wild grace, and fallen branches, and bushes, and ferns make admirable covers for game.

Through paling sunset glories and freshening evening airs we drove up the "Devil's Cañon," in which is cunningly and cosily hidden away Mr. RALSTON's charming villa—the representative "open house" of California, the very temple of hospitality. It may be expected that I shall describe at some length a visit which was to me like a day in fairy-land, or a chapter out of *Lothair*, but when I entered that house I left the reporter outside. The next day, after lunch we had another drive along magnificent roads and through a bewildering succession of stately avenues and noble parks, visiting vineyards and almond orchards, and wonderful flower-gardens and palatial stables, strolling over lawns still marvelously green, rowing in miniature ponds, petting tame deer—such lovely or lordly creatures!—and inspecting beautiful blood-horses. "Beautiful! Sir, you may say so!" There was one gray, I remember, with a mane like the surf of the Pacific, and a tail like the "Bridal Veil" of the Yosemite.

But the sun that had shown all day long with almost Midsummer warmth and splendor, dipped toward the waiting sea, casting back on the lovely coast hills a smile of tender reluctance. So we went—even more tenderly reluctant—met the train at Menlo Park, and reached the city in the early evening—like children tired out with pleasure, and like a certain old Yankee I have heard of, feeling that, "after all, there's too much fun in this world for poor folks."

By the way, at Redwood City, which we drove through on that day, we saw a rather handsome Court-house, of one story, the second having been toppled down by an earthquake. In this town was the home of the late Hon. HORACE HAWES, and somewhere here he planned to have built the great university, which was to make him more famous than HORACE the poet, or HORACE the philosopher, or the Roman HORATII. But as that eccentric millionaire's last will could not be done on earth, without monstrous injustice to a long-suffering wife and greatly-abused children, it is to be set aside on abundant proof of some insanity and much "pure cussedness." Were it allowed to stand—were the judgment of the Court now trying the case against the contestants of the will, earthquakes should be let loose among California Court-houses. They would be good things to have about.

I went to San Jose last week, and I had an adventure, by the way, which, at a more convenient season, I shall deem it my duty to recount. Till then, adieu.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

VIRGINIA.

Suspending the Issue of New Bonds—Resolutions Against Repudiation—Pardon of Ex-Mayor Chahoon—State Treasurer Rye—No Appropriation for Interest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Dec. 18, 1871.

This Virginia Legislature certainly acts with great promptness, if not with discretion. The House of Delegates has already passed, by the decisive vote of 104 to 18, a joint resolution suspending the issue of bonds under the Funding bill for an indefinite time, and the resolution is the special order in the Senate today, where it is under discussion now. There is no doubt that the Senate will concur in passing the resolution. Whether the Governor will approve, is very doubtful; but should he interpose his veto, it is believed that this and other measures in regard to the public debt of the State can be passed by the required two-thirds majorities, to give them effect without his assent.

To-morrow, in the House of Delegates a joint resolution to postpone the payment of interest on the refunded debt until otherwise ordered, is the special order, and there is every reason to expect that it will be passed at once by a vote nearly as large as that given already in favor of the resolution to stop the funding. In the House, also, has been offered by Major J. C. HILL, of Albemarle, a bill to amend the Funding bill, so as to postpone the payment of interest on the new issue of bonds until Jan. 1, 1877, and to provide that the coupons of these bonds shall *not* be receivable for taxes, &c., due the State until after Jan. 1, 1877.

Mr. R. T. DANIEL, member of the House from this city, and Chairman of the Conservative State Executive Committee, who is the resolute opponent of the measures above enumerated and a warm supporter of the Funding bill, has introduced a series of resolutions against repudiation, which declare that it is not the intention of this Legislature to repudiate the public debt of the State, and that any attempt to do so is forbidden by the Constitution of Virginia as well as that of the United States. These resolutions are a special order for to-morrow, and I believe there is no special objection to them, except that they are unnecessary and uncalled for and may be used to put a wrong construction upon what is done to arrest operations under the Funding bill.

Mr. DANIEL has not so far pursued a course in the House to gain support from either friends or foes to anything which he may propose. He is arrogant, impatient and irritable, and offends members of both parties by his insufferable airs and pretensions. He has so long been the autocrat (or Bill Tweed) of Conservative politics in Richmond and Virginia, that he cannot bear to be opposed or thwarted, and his exhibitions of ill-temper are frequent and disgusting. In addition to this he is probably the only member of the House, out of all its large Conservative majority, who is an unamended and unrectified Bourbon Democrat, without a single new idea, feeling or impulse on any public question or matter whatever. He has learned nothing and forgotten nothing, and the war and its results have only served to intensify his old hates and prejudices, and to confirm him the more strongly in his old opinions. Hence, nobody was surprised that the other day, apropos of nothing at all, he should suddenly burst forth with a hot declaration of his utter detestation of the present Constitution of the State, and avow his determination to do all in his power to upset it, root and branch. He had never, he said, been a reformer, but he would assume that character toward the new Constitution as soon as the State of Virginia were really free, which he said she would not be until a very different Administration from that in power now at Washington ruled the country. When that time arrived he would himself inaugurate a movement to repeal the atrocious and obnoxious instrument, and to form another more consonant to the will and wishes of Virginians. Nobody was alarmed at this; for this tremendous announcement was only a cause for smiles from all who considered how unpopular the speaker is both with the people and the Legislature. He received the lowest vote on the whole Conservative ticket from this city.

Gov. WALKER has pardoned Ex-Mayor CHAHOON, in compliance with the recommendation of the jury which convicted him, and with the petition signed by a multitude of influential citizens of both parties. Some people here do not like this exercise of clemency; but it is generally considered very proper—not so much because of a belief in CHAHOON's innocence, but because it is thought that he has suffered enough in body, mind and estate since June, 1870, when he was first indicted and arrested; and, further, because to send him to the Penitentiary might invite retaliation in some of the cases coming before the Federal Courts in Virginia under the Enforcement act. It is just to CHAHOON to say, nevertheless, that it is reported that Gov. WALKER was no little influenced in his action by Judge W. W. CRUMP, counsel for CHAHOON, who solemnly affirmed to his Excellency that, upon a full knowledge of the testimony, both that given in Court and that excluded, he did not believe that CHAHOON was guilty. The newspapers here approve of the pardon.

The capital officers were elected today in the Legislature, and all the old incumbents were retained except GEO. RYE, State Treasurer, who was thrown over, and Col. JOSEPH MAYO, Jr., put in his place. Mr. RYE was one of the true Republicans who joined with the Conservatives in the Walker movement of 1869. He has had his reward for his services, and now he is cast adrift.

In response to a resolution of the House of Delegates, the Attorney-General of the State today submitted an opinion in which he considers that the payment of interest on the new bonds issued under the Funding bill, is not authorized by that bill nor any other existing act, and that further legislation will be necessary to authorize such payment. It is pretty certain that this Legislature will not give the "further legislation" required.

E.

The Indiana Governorship.

The Indianopolis *Journal* states, by authority, that the use of United States Senator MORTON's name in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor of Indiana, is without his consent and contrary to his wishes; that in no event will he allow his name to be used in that connection, and that during the canvass he will take an active part in behalf of the nominee of the convention. The *Journal* also publishes a communication recommending Gen. THOMAS A. MORRIS for the position, and says: "No better man has been named for the place. His ability is unquestioned, his experience varied and extensive, his business and private life without a stain, and his Republicanism of the genuine stamp. The Republican Party would honor itself by nominating him, and if elected he would honor the high office for which he has been named."

WINTERING IN CAIRO.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Sanatory advantages of an Egyptian Winter, though not half known and appreciated, are still to a certain extent familiar to that portion of the public who may be called invalids in search of a climate. But their ideas on the subject are generally limited to a voyage up the Nile. Now, though there is no doubt the Nile trip is among the most delightful of journeys, and though it is equally certain that Upper Egypt in the Winter is as superior in point of climate to Lower Egypt as Egypt generally is to any other invalid-sought country, still much pleasure and advantage to health may be gained (without any very extraordinary expenditure) by doing no more than going to Cairo and spending the Winter there. Formerly Cairo was but one of the most interesting spots in the great Eastern tour, a point of departure for the Nile and the Desert, presenting, indeed, much that made the traveler's enforced stay there very welcome to him, but offering no inducement for a lengthened residence save to the artist and the antiquary. The hotels were bad and expensive, and any other way of living could only be arranged with difficulty, and was attended with much discomfort. In addition to these drawbacks, the invalid felt that there was no possibility of his enjoying fresh air outside the town, the state of the roads being such as to convert a carriage into an instrument of torture; while healthy men looked in vain for some means, other than drinking German beer in a low hovel, of escaping in the evening from the solitude of a bedroom, or the not less distasteful motley companionship of the general sitting-room, and killing the time between *table d'hôte* and bed. Now all this is changed. The hotels, though far from what they should be, are so improved as to make a residence in them no longer comparable to detention in a quarantine on prison fare; houses and lodgings, furnished and unfurnished, are to be had, though the difficulty with regard to servants, and one or two other things necessary to the setting up of a Winter establishment, renders that as yet a doubtful experiment for strangers to make, unless they are assisted by the experience of some resident. In a year or two, however, these difficulties will probably have been a good deal smoothed away. In the meantime very comfortable arrangements can be made at the hotels for a lengthened stay. For an afternoon drive there is a choice of three capital roads—to Shoobra, to Geezeh and the Pyramids, and to the Abbasseeah and Palace of Kooba, the last a really magnificent chaussée open to the fresh pure air of the Arabian desert. The lounger may stroll into the public garden of the Esbekeeyah, where music, cafés and beer houses offer much the same programme of amusement as is to be found in a German Volksgarten. Twice a week, too, the beautiful gardens of the Khédive's Palace of Gezeerah are open to all who take the trouble to ask for a ticket; and gay music, green turf, luxuriant shrubberies, and brilliant flower-beds, a numerous and capitally-ordered collection of African birds and beasts, with a blue sky and sun warm but not too ardent overhead, and a soft delicious atmosphere all around, make this as pleasant a lounge as could be desired. In the evening, an opera, which for comfort in the arrangements and excellence in the music, singing, and *mise en scene*, may compare favorably with any in Europe except the very best, a theatre where are acted French pieces of every sort and kind, and a circus of more than average merit, all offer themselves as preventives of ennui.

But where, amid these innovations and changes, is the Cairo of twenty, and even ten years ago?—the "Queen of Arabian cities," whose streets, says Miss MARTINEAU, with their "narrowness, antiquity, sharp lights, and arcades of gloom, carved lattices, mat awnings," &c., are indescribable, and whose inhabitants in aspect and occupation presented to the eye living representations of the actors in the *Arabian Nights*? It is indeed still there, and those who think with justice that a stroll in the purely Oriental part of Cairo is the greatest treat that can be enjoyed may still give themselves up at will to "the most wonderful and romantic dream that can ever meet their waking senses." But broad streets are fast cutting their remorseless way in every direction, and the turban and flowing robe are being driven out by the patent-leather boots and black frock-coat topped by the fez. There are, however, other attractions which yield plenty of occupation to all but the very sick or very idle. Though the more splendid monuments of old Egyptian history are to be found in Upper Egypt, still the neighborhood of Cairo is not without its share of the relics of the mighty past. The obelisk at Heliopolis, the Pyramids, and the Sphinx of Geezeh, are to be reached in an hour and a half's drive; the ruins of Memphis, the Pyramids of Abooseer and Sakkarah, and the famous Apis mausoleum and beautifully preserved tombs at the latter place are within an easy day's excursion, and will often tempt the student, and serve an idle person as an excuse for a picnic; while whoever wishes to understand what they see and read of about the old Pharaohs will pass many an hour in the Museum of Egyptian antiquities collected by M. MARIETTO for the Khédive. The Coptic churches of old Cairo are interesting relics of the Christian period in Egypt's history, and merit more attention than is usually given to them; and the numerous beautiful works and tombs in and around the city are the only memorials of the early Arab dynasties, and of the time when the Egyptian Caliphs and their Mameleok Sultans ruled the greater part of the Mohammedan world. For the sportsman Cairo forms admirable head-quarters. In the early Winter he can always get a good day's wild fowl or snipe shooting within easy distance; while an excursion into the Fyoom, which can be reached in a day by train, will bring him into the thick of the best shooting in Egypt. During the months of March and April the whole neighborhood of Cairo swarms with quail. Altogether there are few places better entitled to be selected as a Winter residence than Cairo; and it is only six days from London—three by land and three by sea. There the artist and the antiquary may, if they wish, indulge in a truly Oriental existence, and live as though there were no West; and those who are merely in search of health or occupation, while reveling in the poetry and sunshine, and picturesqueness of the East, may at the same time enjoy many of the comforts and amusements of the West. Not without reason may the Cairene story-teller quote the words of the father of the Jewish physician: "He who hath not seen Cairo hath not seen the world; its soil is gold; its Nile is a wonder; its women are like the black-eyed houris of Paradise; its houses are palaces, and its air is temperate, the odor surpassing that of aloe-wood, and cheering the heart. And how can Cairo be otherwise when it is the mother of the world! Did ye see its gardens in the evening, with the shade obliquely extending over them, ye would behold a wonder, and yield with ecstacy to their attractions."

Horrible Tragedy in Erie County—An Insane Man Murders His Child, and Attempts to Kill His Wife.

Buffalo papers furnish some details of the horrible deed perpetrated in the village of Hamburg, Erie County, about 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, by a man named HORACE SPRAGUE who, while in a paroxysm of insanity, murdered his little child with an ax, after attempting to kill his wife. Mrs. SPRAGUE, during Tuesday forenoon, recovered sufficiently to be able to narrate what to her knowledge took place. In the night, a short time previous to the hour above mentioned, SPRAGUE arose from his bed, saying that he could not sleep, and proceeded to build a fire. The wife, however, persuaded him to lie down again, and she then fell asleep. A little later she was awakened by his seizing hold of her, and to her horror she found that he was attempting to cut her throat with a razor. She seized his hand, wrenched the blade away from him, and threw it behind the bed, and then pushed him from the bed to the floor. Then the infuriated creature seized an ax which was in the room and rushed upon her. With the first blow he nearly laid her senseless, but she struggled up again and fought for her life. His blows rained upon her, cutting and bruising her head and neck and body and arms, yet, with the strength of despair, she continued to break their force by warding them with her arms, until, gaining an opportunity, she escaped through the door. The man followed her out, but after pursuing her a little way returned into the house where their three children were cowering and screaming with terror. Then, it appears, he seized the youngest, a little girl who was but a mere infant, and with one blow from the ax nearly severed her head from her body. Then SPRAGUE ran to the next house, occupied by Dr. NOTT, and rousing him up, told him he wanted help. The Doctor asked him for what, and perceived from his conversation and appearance that the man was a raving lunatic. SPRAGUE remained but a few minutes; then, returning to his own house, he put on his boots, and, bare-headed and in his shirt sleeves, took his departure. The whole village was speedily aroused by the alarm given by Mrs. SPRAGUE, and search was made for the murderer. The woman was in a pitiful condition, having, besides innumerable bruises, received eleven cuts about her head and neck, two of which injured the skull. Drs. NOTT, SCHMITT and ABBOTT attended her, and administered every attention conducive to her relief and comfort. Her escape from death at the hands of her maniac husband is, considering the circumstances, remarkable. SPRAGUE has previously exhibited symptoms of lunacy, but never before manifested any violence. His insanity was mostly of a religious turn—reading his Bible with great fervor and praying over his children. The *Commercial Advertiser* learns that SPRAGUE, during the night, went to a house in Hamburg and asked to be taken to Buffalo. He was given into the custody of the Police.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Chapter on Natural History.

INSECTS AT HOME. Being a Popular Account of Insects, their Structure, Habits and Transformation. By Rev. J. G. Wood, M. A., F. L. S., &c., author of "Homes Without Hands," "Bible Animals," "Common Objects of the Sea-shore and Country," &c. With upward of 700 Figures by E. A. Smith and J. B. Zwecker. Engraved by G. Pearson. New-York: Charles Scribner & Co.

The contributions to the literature of natural history during the last few years have been so numerous and important that it has been almost impossible to keep pace with them. Among the workers in this field so full of fascination, probably no single writer and investigator has done more effective service in popularizing the studies which he prosecutes with such unflagging diligence than the author of this volume. His extended work upon natural history, with the *Homes Without Hands*, and *Bible Animals*, make a library in themselves, to which this *Insects at Home* is a valuable and acceptable addition. In the introductory paragraphs of this volume Mr. Wood reveals the secret of the success which he has achieved as an author. "The real cause of the general repugnance to science," he tells us "is to be found in the mode of writing adopted by too many scientific writers, who forget the first principles of instructive writing and do not identify themselves with the minds of those whom they are endeavoring to teach." "The study of Entomology, or the knowledge of insects," he adds, "has greatly suffered from this cause. It is one of the most fascinating of pursuits. It takes its votaries into the treasure houses of nature and explains some of the wonderful series of links which form the great chain of creation. It lays open before us another world, of which we have been hitherto unconscious, and shows us that even the tiniest insect, so small perhaps that the unaided eye can scarcely see it, has its work to do in the world, and does it. Among the insects, too, we find not only instinct, but reason. We find that in these lesser creatures the passions and emotions of humanity have their counterparts. Love, for example, developes itself in many ways, and so does hate; and, indeed, if the whole list of human qualities be examined, there is scarcely one which cannot be found in the insect world."

The habits of insects are mines of interesting knowledge, and it is impossible carefully to watch the proceedings of any insect, however insignificant, without feeling that no writer of fiction ever invented a drama of such absorbing interest as is acted daily before our eyes, though to indifferent spectators. Thus, even in the mere structure of insects there is more than enough material for the study of a lifetime. Putting aside the wonderful internal mechanism, which ought to be examined when practicable, the outward form is full of interest. We find among insects a variety and brilliancy of color that not even the most gorgeous tropical flowers can approach, and that some of our dullest and most insignificant little insects are, when placed under the revealing lens of the microscope, absolutely blazing with natural jewelry. The variety of form, too, is quite as boundless as that of color, so that there is much excuse even for the mere collector, who cares nothing for insects unless he can kill them and set them in rows in a cabinet. In the following pages," he says, "I intend to describe, as far as possible within so limited a space, insects at home, and, though giving the needful scientific information, to use few technical terms, and always to explain those which of necessity must be employed."

After this enthusiastic exposition of the interest which attaches to his subject, Mr. Wood defines very simply what an insect is, discusses their general characteristics, and then proceeds to consider them in detail, giving careful directions to the young student as to the proper method of dissecting them and of preparing them for their place in the cabinet. Mr. Wood, of course, follows other writers upon this subject, in assigning the leading place to the family of beetles, which are universally acknowledged to hold the leading rank among insects, since their development is more perfect than is found in any of the other orders; and first among the beetles he describes the geodephaga, or earth-devourers—that is, the beetles living on the ground. With reference to nearly every variety of insect which he describes, Mr. Wood has some curious fact to relate, which shows how faithfully he has studied the habits of all of them, but we can of course only glean a paragraph here and there. Thus we have this graphic picture of the bombardier beetle:

"There is a pretty-made, though soberly-colored, little beetle, called *brachinus explodens*, the latter title being given to it in consequence of a most singular property which it possesses, and which is almost unique in the animal kingdom. It secretes a remarkable volatile fluid, which it has the power of retaining or expelling at will. When alarmed, it throws out a small quantity of this fluid, which immediately volatilizes with a slight explosion when it comes in contact with the atmosphere, and looks very much like the fire of miniature artillery. In consequence of this phenomenon, the insect which produces it is popularly called the bombardier beetle.

This curious property is used in defense. The beetle, being a small and comparatively feeble one, is liable to be attacked by the larger geodephaga, especially by those belonging to the genus carabus. The lesser insect could have no chance of escape but for its curious weapons of defense. When the carabus chases the brachinus, the latter waits until the former has nearly reached its prey, and then fires a gun, so to speak, in its face. The effect on the carabus is ludicrous. The insect seems quite scared at such a repulse, stops, backs away from the tiny blue cloud, and allows its intended prey to reach a place of safety.

These beetles love wet situations, especially when the water is brackish, and hide under stones and in crevices, so that they are seldom seen except by insect hunters. The banks of tidal rivers are good hunting grounds for the searchers after brachini, such as the Thames, from Erith, or even Woolwich, to its mouth. They are found in greatest numbers below Gravesend, and ten or twelve may sometimes be seen under a single stone, firing off their artillery when deprived of their shelter.

The volatile fluid which produces such curious effects is secreted in a little sac just within the end of the abdomen. It is not only capable of repelling the larger beetles by its explosion and cloud of blue vapor, but is potent enough to discolor the human skin when discharged against it, as many have found who have captured bombardier beetles by hand. Should it get within the eyelids, the pain and irritation produced resemble those which would be caused by a corresponding amount of the strongest vinegar.

The whole of the contents are not ejected at one discharge, but there is sufficient to produce a series of explosions, each perceptibly fainter than its predecessor. Even after the death of the beetle, the explosions may be produced by pressing the abdomen between the finger and thumb. Even in our small British species the phenomenon is very surprising, but there are much larger species in hotter countries, which produce much louder explosions, accompanied with quite a cloud of vapor."

Having disposed of the geodephaga, Mr. Wood takes up the hydradephaga, or carnivorous beetles of the water—the whales, porpoises and seals of the insect world. Regarding the general characteristics of these beetles we have the following interesting remarks:

"We know that all animals are specially adapted to the life which they have to lead, and therefore may naturally expect that beetles which live in the water will be formed very differently from those which reside on the land, even though that land be constantly wet. Shape, for example, is likely to be altered. We know that the whales, dolphins and seals, who have to pass either the whole or the greater part of their lives in the water, and to catch in it the living prey on which they feed, become assimilated in shape to the fishes; and it is likely that insects will obey the same laws as mammals. This is really the case, the shape of all the hydradephaga being very fish-like, in order to enable them to pass more easily through the water. As there is much more friction in passing through the water than through the air, the water beetles, as the hydradephaga are familiarly called, have the various portions of the body fitting closely to each other, so as to leave an uniform smooth and polished surface, something like that of the scaly surface of the fish, the slippery skin of the whales and dolphins, and the close-set fur of the seals.

The limbs are also modified to suit the special purpose for which they are designed. As these beetles walk less than they swim, greater provision has to be made for the latter mode of progression. Accordingly the first and middle pairs of legs are comparatively small and feeble, the strength being thrown into the hinder pair, which are large in comparison with the others, and, in nearly all cases, flattened and furnished with a fringe of stiff bristles on the inner side, so that they serve as oars. They are jointed in a peculiar manner to the body, so that there is room within the thorax for a set of very powerful muscles which work well, and they are placed further back than is usual among beetles—a peculiarity of structure which is found also in the seals and the diving birds, especially the penguin tribe.

Although they cannot, as a rule, walk well, they can all fly well, and are furnished with very large and powerful wings, so that, if food should fail them in one piece of water, they can fly to another. They generally fly at night, and have an odd way, when they reach a pond or stream, of closing their wings while high in the air, and allowing themselves to fall like stones into the water. Sometimes, deceived by the glitter in the moonshine, they have been known to fall upon the roofs of greenhouses.

Not only the beetles, but their larvæ inhabit the water, and they are equally predacious in both stages of existence, the larva being armed with a pair of enormous sickle-shaped jaws. They are all long and narrow, and have six minute eyes or ocelli at each side of the head."

The great water beetle is quite fully described by Mr. Wood. As is the case with this and some other species, the sexes are so distinct that in the earlier days of entomology, they were regarded as different species. The dyticus, when captured, has a singular habit, which may, perhaps, be set down as an instinctive method of defense, of retrograding suddenly, and thus thrusting into the hand of its captor a sharp projection, which is attached to its metasternum. Some of the habits of the curious insect are thus described by Mr. Wood:

"The voracity of this beetle is really astonishing. It will eat almost any kind of insect, or any kind of meat, raw or cooked, preferring the former. Sometimes it is placed in fresh water aquaria by those who are not acquainted with its powers, and the result is always disastrous. Not only will it attack every living creature in the aquarium, but during the night it is sure to take to its wings and fly off in search of more food. Even gold-fish have been attacked by this insatiate devourer, which does not even spare its own kind, and devours the opposite sex as well as its own. When these beetles take flight from the pond or stream in which they have been living, they always crawl up a reed or a water-plant, so as to gain space to spread their beautiful wings. In consequence of this freedom of locomotion, this beetle may be found in almost any pond, however small it may be. Even when ponds have been reduced to mere puddles by the drouth of Summer, the dyticus may be found plentifully, hiding itself in the still soft mud.

The mode in which this insect breathes is really wonderful. Being an insect, it is forced to breathe atmospheric air, and yet it has to pass the greater part of its time under water. The problem is solved by the beetle converting itself for the nonce into a diving-bell, receiving the supply of air as often as needful. This feat is accomplished in the following way: The body is rather flat, so that there is a space between the folded wings and the elytra. Now, these elytra are very large, and, when closed, are quite air-tight. When the beetle wishes to breathe, it comes to the surface of the water with its head downward, and just exposes the tip of its abdomen to the air. In a moment it has expelled the air which has already been used in breathing, and taken in a fresh supply, with which it dives to the bottom. As the spiracles, or mouths of the breathing tubes, open into the space between the elytra and the abdomen, they can take in the air, and pass it through the system. Sometimes, if the observer will approach very quietly, he may see the beetles floating with the heads downward, the tips of their tails just above the surface of the water, and their hind legs spread out so as to balance the body in this strange position. All the dyticidæ employ this curious mode of supplying themselves with air, but it is most conspicuous in the larger species, and is therefore described in connection with this beetle."

The burying beetles, the blind beetles, the pill beetles, the click beetles, the soldiers and sailors, with those so destructive to the labors of the agriculturist, are described with great thoroughness and detail. At least one-third of the volume is devoted to this important family, and then the dermaptera and orthoptera are taken up. Under the latter head we have the following interesting facts regarding a nuisance which, it is a satisfaction to know, is as prevalent in England as it is here. Mr. Wood writes:

"The domestic cockroach, (*blatta orientalis*,) which has completely taken possession of England, as far as is known, was originally imported from the Levant, and at first was confined to seaport towns. The climate, however, suited it, and so did the prevalence of kitchen fires, which are allowed to smoulder through the greater portion of the night, thus affording the requisite supply of warmth. As for moisture, which is as necessary to the insects as warmth, the drippings of the kitchen boiler are generally sufficient for the purpose. However this may be, the insects have spread themselves over England in a manner which is really wonderful, considering that the female is wingless, and must therefore be transported by other means of locomotion than her own limbs can supply.

That the cockroach should spread over London is easy to understand. London is a seaport town, and the insect could therefore establish itself firmly enough by the water-side, and afterward make its way to different parts of the metropolis, a task in which it is greatly assisted by the laundress and her basket. Innocently and ignorantly the laundress is one of the principal agents in the dispersion of the cockroach. Her wash-house, with its perpetual fire and water, is a very paradise for the cockroach, which multiplies therein exceedingly, keeping itself hidden during the day, according to the wont of these light-hating insects. The laundress having made up her basket of linen, goes off to her well-earned rest; and as soon as the light is removed out come the cockroaches in shoals, and hold revel all night in the warmth and wet of the room. In the morning they mostly retire to their hiding-places, but, if suddenly disturbed, scurry off to any place which can conceal them, and find the linen-baskets very convenient for the purpose. Hidden in the baskets, they are carried off to the various houses, where they escape and soon produce fresh colonies.

Still, though the cockroach can be carried about London by the laundress, it cannot reach the interior of England by such means, and is in all probability imported in hampers, paper parcels and boxes, having crept into them while the goods were waiting in the London offices.

Like many other insects, the cockroach has a habit of discharging from its mouth a dark-colored fluid which possesses a most abominable smell. This odor, indeed, is one of the principal reasons why the cockroach is so universally detested, for every place which the insects frequent becomes in time impregnated with this nauseous odor, which sometimes is so powerful that it sensibly affects the flavor of provisions that have been left in larders in which the cockroaches are specially plentiful. Yet, in spite of this odor, and possibly on account of it, the cockroach is a favorite food with many animals, almost all insectivorous birds being fond of it, and the hedgehog being so partial to it that one of these animals is sometimes kept in the kitchen for the express purpose of destroying cockroaches.

I have even heard of a case where human beings have been free from the usual dislike of these insects. Some thirty years ago two young ladies, sisters, were at school in London, where they had been sent from Jamaica, their native place. After every one but themselves was asleep they used to get up quietly, slip down into the kitchen, and there catch and eat the cockroaches. This extraordinary habit was not detected for some time, but at last the mistress found it out, and remonstrated with them. They, however, defended themselves by saying that they had seen her eat shrimps, which fed upon all manner of carrion, whereas the cockroaches were clean feeders, living on the crumbs which had been suffered to lie about in the kitchen. Even after the discovery it was almost impossible to keep them from the kitchen at night, so strong was their love of the cockroaches."

In this same entertaining way Mr. Wood runs through the different families of insects, great and small, describing very graphically, and as the result of his own observations, their habits and peculiarities. Hardly a page of the book can be turned which does not attract by the statement of some novel fact in this fascinating field of investigation. Mr. Wood's descriptions are greatly aided by the admirable illustrations which are scattered profusely through the text. Those in the letter-press are mainly technical, but they are so arranged that the amateur may color them for himself and thus make the volume a source of endless pleasure and amusement. The full-page illustrations are most admirably executed after spirited and life-like designs, and the whole work is a valuable and thoroughly popular treatise upon a subject which has never before had so capable and enthusiastic expositor.

BOSTON'S LITERARY RECORD.

Extent and Character of its Contributions to Literature During 1871—Over Two Hundred New Books Issued—Some of the Most Notable Publications—Work Planned for Next Year.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1871.

For the purpose of adding Boston's statement to the literary page of the record of the year now about to be closed, I have been endeavoring to ascertain the extent and the character of her contributions to the literature of 1871. In the first place I find that nearly, if not quite, two hundred new books have been published from here between January last and the present time, exclusive, be it understood, of reissues of old works or sets of works, reproductions from the English, and school or local books. Among the writers of these books have been Longfellow, Bryant, Tennyson, Holmes, Whipple, Whittier, Hawthorne, Bayard Taylor, Bret Harte, Joaquin Miller, John Hay, W. D. Howells, Col. T. W. Higginson, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Louisa M. Alcott, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, J. T. Trowbridge, Edward Everett Hale, Richard Henry Stoddard, William Winter, William Allen Butler, John Weiss, and others of similar stamp.

The year has been especially notable for the publication of Longfellow's *Divine Tragedy*, Tennyson's new poem, *The Last Tournament*; Bryant's translation of the *Odyssey*; Bayard Taylor's rendering of Goethe's *Faust*, the publication of Bret Harte's works, prose and poetical; the sudden and brilliant rise of Joaquin Miller, "the singer of the Sierras;" the publication of Miss Alcott's juveniles, the discovery of a posthumous romance by Hawthorne, the "Septimius Felton," now started in the *Atlantic*, and the end of the career of *Every Saturday* as an illustrated paper. The year has also been notable for the publication of a new and elaborate edition of Hawthorne; also fresh editions of Scott, impelled by the revival of interest in the "Wizard of the North" by the notices of the Scott Centennial; of Tennyson; of Hudson's Shakespeare; of Burns' poetical works; of Longfellow's poems, elaborately illustrated; new and complete edition of Longfellow's Dante; and of Theodore Winthrop's few but cherished works.

Classed as prominent reproductions from the foreign may be Browning's new poem, *Balaustion's Adventure*; Moritz Retzsch's *Outlines to Shakespeare*; *English Lessons for English People*, the joint production of Prof. Seeley, author of *Ecce Homo*, and Prof. E. A. Abbott; the Nonpareil Series of English Classics; Burnand's *Happy Thoughts*; the third part of William Morris' *Earthly Paradise*; that superb book of chromo-lithographic plates illustrating the coast of Norway, and the similar book illustrating the Nile; that exquisite Holiday book, *Good Night and Good Morning*, Lord Houghton's little poem, illustrated by Walter Severn's delicate etchings; Miss Rossetti's *Sing-Song*; Edward Lear's nonsense songs, stories, botany and alphabets; Edna Dean Proctor's *A Russian Journey*; the books of Hans Christian Andersen—*Pictures of Travel, A Poet's Bazar, Stories and Tales* and *The Story of My Life*; Doré's Bible, in English, with fine steel engravings from Doré's drawings; the Abbotsford edition of the Waverley Novels; a superb edition of Thackeray, and others of like character.

And now concerning the style of the books of the year. Take first those of a miscellaneous character. Longfellow's, and Bryant's, and Tennyson's, and Bret Harte's and some others I have already noted. Whipple's contributions have been two choice books of essays, *Success and Its Conditions* and *Literature and Life*. Then come Whittier's *John Woolman's Journal*, and that beautiful book of children's poetry, *Child Life*; Oliver Wendell Holmes' essay on *Mechanism in Thought and Morals*; Col. Higginson's *Atlantic Essays*; John Hay's *Castilian Days, Pike County Ballads* and *Jim Bludso*; Howells' *Their Wedding Journey*, illustrated by Hoppin; Miss Phelps' *The Silent Partner*, leveled at the present treatment of mill and factory operatives; Paul Konowka's designs in silhouette, his last work, illustrating *Falstaff and His Companions*; Philip Gilbert Hammerton's new edition of his *Unknown River*, improved by his etchings, and *Thoughts About Art*. Also, those remarkable books by Rev. Dr. Burr, *Ecce Cœlum, Pater Mundi* and *Ad Fedum*; *The Private Life of Galileo*, compiled chiefly from his correspondence and that of his eldest daughter; that exquisite book, *A Journey Round My Room*, translated from the French of De Maistre; *Fireside Science*, a series of popular scientific essays upon subjects connected with every-day life, by Dr. James R. Nichols, author of *Chemistry of the Farm and the Sea*, and editor of the *Boston Journal of Chemistry*; Richardson's stories from old English poetry; and Clement's hand-book of legendary and mythological art, one of the most readable and fascinating books of its kind. Charles Francis Adams' *Chapters of Erie* have also attracted much attention; and so has James Freeman Clarke's *Ten Religions*, and John Weiss' *Radical Essays on American Religion*. Just out are Mrs. Greenough's *Arabesques*, stories of the supernatural, and Mrs. Stowe's *Oldtown Fireside Stories*, and judging by the large orders which their publishers are filling and receiving, it will be safe to place them also among the successful books of the year. *Fireside Science*, mentioned just above, is also one of the very newest books, barely out. Its scope is shown by this list of some of the topics: "The Origin and Nature of Springs;" "Chemistry of a Hen's Egg;" "Rebreathed Air;" "Chemistry of a Cigar;" "Chemistry of a Pint of Kerosene;" "Chemistry of a Lump of Sugar;" "The Clothing we Wear;" "Experiments with Air-furnaces; "The Food of Plants," &c.

Of the Boston novels of the year some have been very good, and some rather poor, and some intensely moral, and some slightly immoral productions. Those which have attracted the most attention have been Charles Reade's *Terrible Temptation, Opportunity* and *Reginald Archer*, by Mrs. Anne Crane, who wrote *Emily Chester*; Farjeon's *Joshua Marvel* and *Grif*, which have won for him the somewhat enviable title of the successor of Dickens; George Sand's *Cesarine Dietrich, The Marquis de Villemer, A Rolling Stone, Handsome Lawrence, The Snow Man*, and *The Miller of Angibault*; Mme. Sophie Schwartz's novels, *The Right One, Two Family Mothers, Gold and Name, Birth and Education, Guilt and Innocence*, and *The Wife of a Vain Man*; *Behind the Veil*; *The Lost Dispatch*, from the German of Friedrich Friedrich; *Six Months Hence* and *The Member from Paris*, *Woven of Many Threads, Ina*, by "Valerio," or Katharine Sedgwick; George Macdonald's *The Vicar's Daughter*, Mrs. Stowe's *Pink and White Tyranny*, and Mrs. Whitney's *Real Folks*. The last mentioned, Mrs. Whitney's novel, has had quite a large sale. It has now reached 10,000 and is still selling well.

And the books of poems. Besides Longfellow's and Bryant's, and Tennyson's, and Browning's poems, there have been issued from Boston, books of the poems of Richard Henry Stoddard and William Winter, and William Allen Butler, who wrote *Nothing to Wear*, and Celia Thaxter, of which Whittier writes: "They are unique in many respects; our bleak and rocky New-England sea-coast, the scenery which Harry Fenn's pencil has so well delineated, all the wonders of atmospherical and sea-change, have, I think, never before been so musically and tenderly sung about;" and of W. H. Burleigh, and —— Walt Whitman.

The juveniles of the year include some of the best works of writers and artists, for the demands of children are more exacting far than those of the grown folks. There have been Miss Alcott's books, and the others I have already mentioned; the *New Year's Bargain*, by Susan Coolidge, a new worker in this field, but a prime one; Grace Greenwood's charming books, *Recollections of My Childhood, History of My Pets*, and *Stories from Famous Ballads*; J. T. Trowbridge's *Jack Hazard and His Fortunes*; Mr. Diaz's *William Henry and His Friends*, a continuation of the popular *William Henry* series; Edward Everett Hale's *How to Do It*; a half dozen new books by Oliver Optic; a like number by Elijah Kellogg; Prof. James De Mille's famous *B. O. W. C. Stories*; and a bewildering number of books by Sophie May, Miss Adelaide F. Samuels, Prof. W. Elliot Fette, Miss Douglas, Paul Cobden, Lewis Carroll, Mrs. Edna D. Cheney, and several others well-known to the young tribes, if not to adult readers.

And the gift books. Boston has given the customary attention to this department of books this season, and has succeeded in sending out quite creditable work. Conspicuous are the Hoppin sketch-book, *Ups and Downs on Land and Sea*, by Augustus Hoppin, which illustrates by sketches alone the features and the experiences, pleasant and droll, of the European tour; the large quarto illustrating *Edwin Booth in Twelve Dramatic Characters*, by Hennessey, with descriptive text, a biographical and critical sketch, by William Winter; the quarto illustrated edition of Bret Harte's sketches; Moritz Retzsch's *Outlines to Shakespeare*; *The Sermon on the Mount*, a noble book, illuminated and chromo-lithographed; Paul Konewha's *Falstaff and his Companions*; Hamerton's *Unknown River*, with etchings; the beautiful *Good Night and Good Morning*; the illustrated coast of Norway, and Niles sketches; an edition of Tennyson's *Last Tournament*, gracefully illustrated by Hammett Billings; illustrated *Robinson Crusoe, Pilgrim's Progress*, and *Gulliver's Travels*; the new illustrated Longfellow, and the Burns; and the illustrated Hudson's Shakespeare. This last is worthy of special mention. Mr. Hudson is among the very first of Shakespearian scholars, and his rendering has been accepted to a considerable degree. This Holiday edition contains a hundred and twenty steel engravings, and numbers eleven handsome volumes. Also, *The Versailles Gallery* in sixteen volumes, illustrated with hundreds of engravings of the portraits, paintings, statues, &c., at Versailles; Roberts' *Holy Land*, a large collection of drawings made in Syria, Arabia, Egypt and Nubia; *Schiller Gallery*, from the original drawings of William Kaulbach and others; *The Female Characters of Goethe*, with numerous steel engravings from the original drawings of Kaulbach.

The largest number of miscellaneous books have been published by Osgood & Co.; the smallest and the choicest by Roberts Brothers and H. O. Houghton & Co., whom New-York knows as Hurd & Houghton. The greatest number of juveniles has been published by Lee & Shepard, and the largest reproductions or importations from the English have been made by Little, Brown & Co. The book people are now reaping the reward of their year's industry in the enjoyment of a very satisfactory Holiday trade, notwithstanding the dismal murmurings of a tight money market and approaching bitterly hard times.

The year ends with splendid promises. Oliver Wendell Holmes is hard at work again on new autocrat papers—*The Poet at the Breakfast Table*—the first of which has already made its appearance, anticipating the opening of the new year; Longfellow and Lowell will show fresh fruit of their pens in the coming year; Bret Harte seems to be waking up; Theophilus Parsons has a new work in press; and Ralph Waldo Emerson is toiling over his two long-promised works. Certainly the next year, if signs go for anything, will be as notable as this, and early in its opening month the fruit will begin to appear.

THE FINANCES.

The Payment of Dividends in Europe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Mr. Boutwell, the Secretary of the Treasury, in his forthcoming annual report, will strongly recommend that Congress empower the payment in Europe of the interest of the last five per cent. loan." Such is the news brought to us by telegraph from Washington; and we shall look forward with interest to learn upon what grounds such a recommendation is urged. United States stocks are dull in most of the large European Stock Exchanges; the dividends are always paid in America; no one experiences the slightest difficulty in obtaining his dividends, and no one complains of having to send to America for them.

Nearly two years ago I ventured to point out that in funding the debt at a reduced rate of interest no better security could be adopted than the ten-forty bond, for it was then beginning to be known and understood in this country and on the Continent of Europe; and capitalists always show an indisposition to invest in a new security. At that time some $200,000,000 ten-forties had been issued, and as stocks are always more negotiable and therefore more valuable when they exist in very large quantities, it was desirable to increase the volume of the ten-forties and not to interfere with them by bringing out a fresh five per cent. stock in competition with them. Mr. Boutwell did not take this view, and he decided to bring out a new stock, and he unfortunately hampered it with a condition which, beside being a novelty is an impediment to its sale—the dividends are made payable quarterly. The natural ultimate extinction of the debt of the United States in Europe and a little consideration as to this class of persons who in Europe hold United States stocks, will speedily prove that a half yearly is much more convenient than a quarterly payment of dividends. It is a troublesome business severing coupons from bonds and preparing them for assortment, and holders of United States stocks do not wish to have their trouble doubled. Had the holders of American stocks been persons of limited income, wholly dependent upon their dividends, it might have been a just boon; but they are bankers, insurance companies and persons who place a small portion of their means in a stock from which they can obtain a better rate of interest than is obtainable from the ordinary stocks of this country. The scrip of the new five per cent. loan has generally been at a discount in London, and when the scrip is fully paid up on the 1st of December next, and it is for the first time placed on the market in competition with the ten-forties, on equal terms, I am quite prepared to see it take a lower place in public estimation. Mr. Boutwell apparently anticipates this too, and proposes to confer upon this stock the advantage of receiving dividends in England. If the cost of paying the dividends abroad is to be borne by the foreign stockholder, at his own option, there will be no objection to it; but if the payment abroad is to be made at the expense and at the risk of the Treasury, I think Congress should be well satisfied as to the reasons before sanctioning the scheme. First, a new stock is created which gives more employment in the Treasury than the older and simpler stock; then, to diminish its unpalatableness, the Treasury is to be at the cost of subsidizing foreign agents for the payment of dividents. At present a number of banking-houses are engaged in the business of marketing United States coupons, and, on account of the competition, the business is done well and cheaply, but if the Treasury is to appoint its own agents the cost will necessarily beaug mented. There will be no difficulty in obtaining agents for a commission of only one per cent. The dividends of $100,000,000 of stock amounts to $50,000 per annum.

Why should the United States, whose credit abroad is rising almost daily, resort to such an unusual proceeding for raising the market value of the national debt? MERCATOR.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1871.

A Russian Sword in a Masonic Lodge.

There is now hanging upon the walls of Hudson Lodge No. 7, F. and A. M., of Hudson, Columbia County, (one of the oldest lodges in this country,) a dress sword with a serpentine blade of steel, two feet and nine inches in length, handle heavily plated with gold, and wound with gold chain and surmounted with a Russian eagle, and blended in the blade the motto, "Vivat-Catherina." The sword contains, handsomely engraved on the hilt, this inscription: "This sword was presented by the Empress of Russia, in 1802, to Capt. Judah Paddock, for relieving a Russian man-of-war in distress, as a memorial of honor; and by him to Hudson Lodge No. 7, F. and A. M., in 1809, as a token of his high regard for Masonry."

Monument to Thaddeus Stevens.

The executors of the estate of the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens have at last contracted for the erection of a handsome granite monument, with marble tablets, over his grave in Lancaster, Penn. It is understood that their delay in the matter has been occasioned by the expectation that either the colored people of the United States or the public school children of Pennsylvania would raise a memorial to him.

THE ART WORLD.

Among French Painters—A Visit to Meissonier—A Sketch of the Artist and His Surroundings—"The Charge of Cavalry"—A Magnificent Picture—Ruins of Paris—The Winter Studio—A Visit to Cabanel.

From An Occasional Correspondent.

Paris, Monday, Dec. 4, 1871.

Meissonier's residence is some ten miles from Paris in the pretty village of Poissy, which is reached by the Western Railway. We had made an appointment to visit him and the rain did not deter us, as we knew he only painted when the light was good, and today he would be more at leisure to receive visitors. Descending at the station, we walked through the quiet village, admiring its quaint buildings and ancient gothic church, and across the wooded square, carpeted with Autumn leaves, to the house of the famous painter. The gate was open, and we entered between grape arbors into a tastefully laid out court. Long buildings, in imitation of the architecture of the time of the Henries were to the right, and to the left across a lawn was a mansion with gables and leaded windows in perfect keeping. Our guide knew the ground well, and without ceremony conducted us immediately to the studio, past the stables and a two-story building, from the balcony of which were hanging costumes of all sorts and epochs that had been represented in his paintings, conspicuous among them was the *zedingote grise*. Meissonier met us at the door—a man of about fifty years, with a short thick frame, very like the first Napoleon he is so fond of representing. He has iron-gray hair, and a full beard, a strong nose and deep set and keen but laughing eyes. He converses in a quick, jovial manner, looking always into the face of the person addressed, and constantly twisting his eye-glass. His studio is on the ground floor, and the entire roof is of glass, screened by a white curtain. The place contains no article of luxury, but is within a work-room. Around the room runs a shelf covered with sketches on panels and half-finished pictures in great numbers; and here one sees the masterly power of the painter—studies and figures of horses upon the bare white wood at a single sitting; wax models of horses on the run, which are studies for the great picture that occupies the end of the room.

"THE CHARGE OF CAVALRY."

This picture, "The Charge of Cavalry," the largest canvas ever painted by Meissonier, we had come to see. The canvas is about eight feet long by five high, representing Napoleon I. to the left, on the raised ground in the middle distance, seated upon his white horse, with his Generals about him. Beyond, in serried ranks, is the Old Guard. Their forms are innumerable, not over two inches in height, and although they are in the extreme distance, they are finished with the same care one would expect if they were to occupy the foreground. The Emperor, seated calmly upon his charger, raises his triangular *chapeau* to the troops, who are charging into the picture from the right. How well the moment is represented. The order has been received to charge. The horses are on their mettle. The regular lines are already broken; not one horse is down yet, but fall, with loosened rein and dilated nostril, show the blood of the war-horse as they rush across the foreground. The men are standing in their stirrups and turning toward their Emperor and idol. Naked swords waved on high make a forest of glittering steel, and one easily imagines the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" from their mouths. They salute their chief, not as on parade, not as military law dictates, but with the hearts and lungs of soldiers who pledged themselves to conquer or die. No blood is yet shed, not a comrade is missing: with a consciousness of success, and under the eye of their Emperor, they dash on to victory. Although the strongest painting and interest is in the foreground, the spectator seems to join with the crowd, and his eye and thought turn with them toward the figure calmly saluting as they pass. The painting has been purchased by Sir Richard Wallace for the sum of two hundred thousand francs.

RUINS OF PARIS.

Another picture on an easel is a striking contrast to the above—the interior of the centre Pavilion of the ruined Palace of the Tuileries. Looking across the *débris* of fallen masonry, through what was once a window, is seen the the triumphal car of victory in bronze, that still surmounts the Triumphal Arch of the Place du Carrousel. Above, glittering in the sunlight, which enters through the roofless palace, are two gilded shields bearing the words Magenta and Solferino—monuments of past glories.

THE WINTER STUDIO OF FRANCE.

Can we see the Winter studio? It has never been arranged since the Prussians left, but we are kindly permitted to ascend the winding stairs. The white walls of the stairway are penciled over with rough, but masterly sketches. One of a Punch, was evidently sketched before the house was finished, the texture and color of the plaster being enough of a temptation to try a crayon upon it. The mason has left it in finishing, so that it is now grained in white. Here we saw the study of the painting of 1813. For the sketch of Napoleon I., Meissonier sat himself on horseback, before a large mirror out in the snow one Winter's day, and painted upon the saddle before him. We saw here also a picture of a concert, with several ladies around a piano. We had never seen a picture composed entirely of females, and had heard it said he never painted them. I have my doubts if this one will ever be finished. It was evidently commenced years ago.

A PAINTER'S FANCY.

Our host assured us we had some time before our train left, and he would show us a "nest" he had built for his son. We followed across the orchard and through a little gate to a house modeled by himself. It has been several years in construction, and still they are at work on the finish. One room in particular is striking—a kind of conservatory or smoking room, with lattice windows on three sides, and on the fourth a large, open fire-place. We repeated the father's words as we entered the chamber—"the nest"—for the bed was curtained with *cretonne*, as were also the walls, ceiling and doors; a baby's crib and some neglected toys were in a corner. We turned and congratulated the grandfather. At the station, with much hand-shaking, many thanks and compliments, we said adieu, and steamed past the many ruined villas back to the city. We asked our guide if Meissonier was not troubled by visitors, as his time was so valuable. In answer to our question, he replied that one day a gentleman presented himself as a painter, and asked permission to visit his studio. "With pleasure," was the response. "I am a professor also, and have a dozen of my young lady pupils outside whom I should be happy to bring in." "Certainly, certainly, show them around the garden," was the reply.

A VISIT TO CABANEL.

Cabanal was *en seance*, but on his receiving our cards we were admitted. We were left to await him in a little ante-room, furnished with antique furniture, and the walls were entirely covered with photographs and engravings, reproductions of his own works. While we were examining these, a step was heard, the *portiere* was thrust aside, and Cabanel entered. We were asked if it would trouble us to see a model *endishabillé*, which we assured him it would not, and we passed through the curtained door into the studio, which is hung with tapestries. On these are sketches, studies, and the first conceptions of now famous paintings. In the corner, on an easel, a full-length portrait of the Countess de B., commenced in *grisaille* as, it is said the old masters commenced their pictures. It is majestically drawn and freely-handled with here and there a faint suggestion of color, making the painting very agreeable although in an unfinished state. Cabanel was at work upon a reproduction of his famous painting of "The Birth of Venus," and intended for a gentleman of New York. He assured us it was the last he should paint, although he changed each somewhat from the original, as it did not please him to repeat a subject. The original idea of this painting is a decoration in the apartment of Madame the Countess de M——, in the Place Vendome, where Cabanel painted a *plafond* of the salon. Over the doors are the elements, and this figure floating on the sea represents water. After this came the life-size canvas which was exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1867, and is now to be seen at the Luxembourg Palace, having been saved from the Tuileries. The reproduction, about two-thirds the original size, was painted for the engraving. It was taken to New-York by Mr. Derby, and is now owned in Philadelphia. Soon there will be a third in New-York. During the late war Cabanel painted several portraits of Americans at Florence, and he is now occupied with a portrait of a distinguished Bostonian.

LABORS OF ROUSSEAU.

Goupil will soon publish another engraving by Rousseau, of a picture by this master, representing a maiden holding a white dove to her breast. The head is in profile, and has a sweet and modest expression that can be rendered capitally in an engraving. H. B.

INDIA.

Execution of the Assassin of the Late Chief-Justice.

The Calcutta *Englishman* of Nov. 8 gives the following account of the execution of Abdullah, the assassin of the late Chief-Justice Norman: "The murderer of the late Chief-Justice paid the penalty of his crime on Saturday morning. For some days past he had been suffering from severe illness, and it is possible that his execution was carried out at once, lest he should by a natural death have escaped the disgrace and punishment awarded to him. It is probable that it was not generally known through the native quarters of the town that the day or hour had been fixed for his execution, or a larger concourse of spectators would have been present. As it was, some few hundred Hindus, but hardly a dozen Muhammadans, were present. The number of Europeans on the ground was not large, but it contained some of the softer sex, if these could be so designated, whom nobody expected to see at such a place. A large force of European and native constables kept the ground, but there was no disorder, nor, indeed, any excitement among the crowd. On the fog clearing away, a little before 6 o'clock, Dr. Mackenzie, the Superintendent of the Jail, accompanied by Dr. Lynch, Inspector-General of Prisons, Mr. S. C. Bayley, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Mr. Chauntrell, Solicitor to Government, and the representatives of the Press, proceeded to the condemned cell. The prisoner remained on his knees for some time in prayer. He was then brought out, and handcuffed and pinioned. He looked very ill, and as his wrists were being locked in the handcuffs behind his back, he began to display the first symptoms of nervousness which he had shown since his capture. His demeanor had never been defiant or bold, but always calm and self-possessed. Even when informed, which he had been previously, that his body was to be burned after death—punishment dreadful to the followers of the Prophet, as involving the loss of Paradise—he was most cool, and merely said '*Atcha*.' Before ascending the steps which led up to the scaffold, Dr. Mackenzie asked him if he wished to say anything. He answered that he had nothing to say beyond what he had already said, that he was not in his senses when he stabbed the Chief-Justice; he was subject to fits, (epilepsy,) and he must have done the act when in such a fit. He had always kept to this statement, and though not a little trouble was taken during the time he was in prison to elicit something more from him, all attempts were ineffectual. He had evidently made up his mind for death, and, as Mr. Justice Paul anticipated in delivering sentence, he was determined to carry his dark secret with him to his grave. Whether the knowledge that his body would be burned unnerved him at the last, it is impossible to say; but his voice, in replying to Dr. Mackenzie, was very weak and trembling, and there was a nervous twitching in his hands which seemed to betoken fear. He walked without assistance, however, up the steps leading to the roof, on which the scaffold was erected; but when his eyes rested on the *domes* who were waiting to receive him, a visible shudder passed through his body, and a strange look of anger and horror shot from his eyes. From that moment he grew more unnerved, but remained standing on the trap of the scaffold while the cap was drawn over his face and the rope adjusted about his neck. This latter had hardly been done when he fell down suddenly, but in a sitting position, probably in a faint. At that moment, however, the bolt was drawn, and he fell through the trap. The rope was a long one; but the noose slipped from behind his ear to the back of his head, and this perhaps tended to prevent him dying almost immediately. He struggled for some little time, and the doctors at first thought that the drop had failed to break the neck. It was found, however, when the body was cut down, that the neck had been broken. He was hanged at 6:05 o'clock, and after being suspended for about an hour, the body was cut down and taken inside the jail. After inspection by the doctors, it was taken to the back of the condemned cell, where a pile of wood had been prepared. Placed on this, the pyre was set fire to by the *domes* in attendance, and the body burnt to ashes. Such was the end of the wretched fanatic or hireling assassin. The Police arrangements could not be perhaps, found fault with, but if the Government wished the punishment to be a warning to others, it would have been as well had the native spectators been able to get a view of the body dead, and the burning might have taken place publicly. If this last act was done with any ulterior object, witnesses, especially Mussulmans, should have been present, so that no doubt could exist in the bazaars or mosques as to the disposal of the body. It might have been as well, too, had there been a certain number of detectives among the crowd, with a view to pick up any clue which might have been given, perchance involuntary, if any friends or sympathizers with the criminal were present. One detective certainly was present, and in order that there might be no mistaking him, he was dressed in uniform, with the word 'Detective' embroidered on his coat! This one little fact spoke volumes for the ability and skill with which the Calcutta Police are at present handled. The crowd quietly dispersed after the body was cut down, and at 7 o'clock the road and ground in front of the prison were clear. The hanging of a miserable wretch like the murderer is but a sorry compensation for the loss of the good and gentle life he took; but it is even lessened by the reflection that the assassin should have died without a ray of light being obtained to clear up the dark mystery of the cause which led to the foul and unnatural murder of the highest judicial functionary in India."

EGYPT.

The Mecca Pilgrims and the Cholera—Dreadful Accident.

A correspondent of the Pall Mall *Gazette* writes from Alexandria, under date of Nov. 27: "A dreadful accident occurred on the night of Nov. 22 in the harbor of Alexandria. The steamship *Assyrian* (one of the Anchor line of steamers plying between Glasgow and Alexandria) arrived a few days back, having on board 600 pilgrims on their way to Mecca. They were principally from Algiers and Tunis, and (as is always the case with 'hadjis') were in a very filthy state. As a measure of precaution the ship was placed in quarantine for some days. But the ports to the west of Egypt being free from cholera, and there being no sickness on board the *Assyrian*, lighters were sent late in the evening of Nov. 22 to remove the pilgrims to the quarantine at 'Maks' till they could be forwarded to their destination through the Suez Canal. But no sooner was the first lighter alongside than the 'hadjis' began to fling their baggage into it, and to rush into it in such numbers that the lighter capsized, and in a few minutes between sixty and seventy of these unfortunate men were drowned. Up to this time some sixty-three bodies have been recovered, but many more are missing. Several women and children were among the dead. Nearly all had considerable sums of money upon their persons—one as much as 200 napoleons, many forty or fifty napoleons. Although the accident was entirely the result of their own disorder, the 'hadjis' began to threaten violence to the crew, and the latter had to escape as best they could—some by swimming ashore, others by mounting the rigging. Some of the pilgrims charged the crew with forcing them into the lighter—a thing very improbable, and which was shown by the official inquiry to be quite untrue. So great was the eagerness of these unfortunates to go ashore, that even after the lighter had been upset numbers continued to jump from the ship. The Egyptian Government is doing everything in its power to prevent the importation of cholera. There is no doubt that the great epidemic of 1865, which devasted Europe, and even spread to America, was brought into Egypt by the 'hadjis' returning from Mecca, and it is much to be wished that the conveyance of these men in British vessels should be better regulated. They are invariably deck passengers, and arriving in a most filthy condition, they spread disease and death wherever they go. As it is certain that cholera exists in all the Arabian ports, it is much to be feared that we shall have a repetition of the epidemic of 1865, unless the stringent measures of precaution now enforced by the Viceroy's Government prove as successful as they deserve to be in keeping out the disease."

Connecticut Labor Reform Convention.

The Labor Reformers of Connecticut are not satisfied with the platform adopted by the Temperance Party at its recent State Convention, and, it is reported, will act independently of them and of the two leading political parties. For this purpose they will hold a Convention in Bridgeport on Wednesday, Jan. 3, to nominate candidates for State officers and organize for the Spring campaign.

THE APPRAISER'S STORE.

The Office and Duties of the Assessor of the Customs—Rapid Increase of the Commerce of the Port of New-York.

Facing the last resting-place of hero and martyr asleep in Trinity Church-yard, and looking down on silent tombstone and monument, is the public store of the port of New York, or, as it is otherwise known, the United States Appraiser's Department. Its rapid rise to marked importance in the revenue service makes it worthy of attention. All day long, while the chimes of Trinity tell off the flying hours, busy feet are on the staircases, and the commodities of every clime and shore are received and delivered at the doorways.

Rising above the mingled sounds of the hammer and ax of the openers and packers, the voices of appraisers, examiners and clerks, the importunate demands of importers and brokers are heard, clamoring for their goods. The Appraiser of the Port is really the Assessor of the Customs. It is here that the plow of the Appraiser works up the field that afterward yields a golden harvest in the Collector's office. It is in this building (known also as the Sample Office, because one or more packages of every importation are sent here,) that the rate and amount of duty on every imported article are fixed and the goods classified and appraised. In the early days of our independence it was an easy task to collect the revenue. A dozen vessels made up the fleet; and even in 1799, when the General Customs act was passed, creating the ports of entry of the United States, a handful of officials easily performed the duties of collecting the revenue. As commerce increased new offices were created to meet the wants of the people, and the era of steam navigation gave an impetus to trade. In 1823 David Gelston, then Collector of the Port of New-York, applied to the Secretary of the Treasury to have established at New-York City a co-ordinate branch of the Customs, to be known as the Appraiser's Department. The request was granted, and from that date the Department has been in force. Abraham R. Lawrence and Frederick Jenkins were the first United States Appraisers, at a salary of $1,500 per annum. The force was afterward increased to meet the wants of commerce. The manual labor for which the openers and packers now receive $3 per day was then performed by negroes for $6 per week.

The first public store was situated on the present site of the Stock Exchange. It was afterward moved to Nassau-street, near Pine, and thence to larger accommodations, at Nos. 52, 54 and 56 Broadway. Here the salary of Appraiser was made $2,500 per annum, and here Egbert L. Benson was sworn in as the first General Appraiser of the Port of New-York. Mr. Benson was succeeded by John T. Hoogboom, who was subsequently succeeded by Hon. Thomas J. McElrath, at one time publisher of the New-York *Tribune*.

In 1866 Hon. E. D. Morgan, United States Senator, presented a bill to Congress which rearranged the entire system of appraisement, and gave to New-York one of the best methods of receipt, appraisement and delivery known to the commercial world.

Mr. Morgan's bill called for the appointment of a general appraiser of the port and ten assistant appraisers. One of the assistant appraisers was to take full charge of the examination of drugs, and another was to be in charge of a department for the examination of goods damaged on the voyage. In lieu of the clerks, examiners and samplers, verifiers, openers and packers were to be appointed.

The salary of the General Appraiser was fixed at $4,000 per annum, and that of the assistant appraisers at $3,000. The examiners were to receive from $1,800 to $2,500, and the openers and packers, samplers and verifiers, from $3 to $4 per day. Mr. McElrath, General Appraiser, was succeded by Gen. George W. Palmer.

THE NEW STORE.

The public store is now located in a building directly in the rear of Trinity Church, on Trinity-place, and running through to Nos. 115, 117, 119, 121 and 123 Greenwich-street. The building is utterly unfit for the purposes for which it is used, resembling an iron barn or shipwrecked bonded warehouse, with mud surrounding it on all sides.

THE METHOD OF APPRAISEMENT.

To those of our readers who may not know the manner of appraisement at the public store, the following history of a package is given: An importer receives a shipment of five cases of linens; one case is sent to the public store as a sample, and the remaining four go either to the bonded warehouses or the general order store, there to remain until the rate and amount of duty are fixed. That done the merchant receives his goods upon the payment of the duties in gold at the Custom-house. The Collector of Port of New-York has full charge of the receipt and delivery of the goods in and out of the public store. He is represented in the building by Deputy Collector D. D. Tompkins, and the public store-keeper, who is assisted by a large force of receiving and delivery clerks. The Collector is individually responsible for all goods under appraisement, and is held in bonds to the amount of a million of dollars.

THE FORCE.

The Appraiser's Department, as it is at present constituted, consists of ten divisions, each under an assistant appraiser, with a corps of assistants as examiners, clerks, verifiers, samplers, openers and packers, whose salaries range from $3 per day to $2,500 per annum. Each division has a store for various articles. The first division, under W. H. Townley, assistant appraiser, passes judgment upon cigars, tobacco, personal effects, sample-office packages, seizures, and all goods on which damage is claimed. The second division, under James Burt, assistant appraiser, takes note of antiquities, clocks, bronzes, jewelry, &c. The other eight divisions embrace all kinds of goods. One division, indeed, is devoted to animals, and the standing joke of the other divisions on entering the Natural History Department is, "Well, how is the monkey market?"

A distinguished official from the rural districts was made the target of considerable fun for the blunder of his first return of a ship's cargo. He classified turtles under the printed heading of wild animals.

The total force of the building under the control of the Appraiser, may be set down as follows:

General Appraiser's Office	6	Messengers	5
Assistant appraisers	10	Openers and packers, at $3 per day	85
Examiners	47	Openers and packers, at $3 75 per day	3
Clerks	24		
Samplers	12		
Verifiers	5	Total	197

The following table will give the increase in the number of packages received in the Appraiser's Department:

1869	161,866
1870	200,481
1871 (nine months)	173,930

For the month of September, 1871, 28,427 packages were received and delivered.

The following table will be of interest to those who note the growth of the country:

GROSS AMOUNT OF RECEIPTS AT THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

1854	$32,767,869 69	1861	$39,308,054 35
1855	42,318,259 18	1862	51,412,886 85
1856	42,508,024 54	1863	73,012,315 41
1857 (year of commercial panic)	27,641,067 91	1864	61,724,234 52
		1865	113,635,300 55
		1866	120,501,553 80
		1867	111,086,535 12
1858	35,105,068 24	1868	122,508,607 01
1859	37,920,035 62	1869	130,308,904 01
1860	28,400,773 62	1870	142,761,446 37

The reader will note an important fact in the foregoing. During the rebellion the commerce of the port fell off but little, and at the close of the contest, in 1865, it more than doubled the income of the preceding year. The growth of the port may, perhaps, be better illustrated by the following:

NUMBER OF VESSELS REGISTERED, PORT OF NEW-YORK.

1803—American and foreign	103
1871—American and foreign	2,118

THE WANTS AND NEEDS OF THE APPRAISER'S DEPARTMENT.

Hon. W. A. Darling, the present General Appraiser of the Port, who brings to the office rare executive ability and excellent commercial experience, complains of want of proper facilities to transact the increased and increasing business of the port. The building is not adapted for the purposes for which it is used, and the force of assistants should be increased, as well as their pay. It is presumed that the Department will, ere long, be placed in that position so important a branch of the service demands, and that, in a new building especially adapted for the purposes of a public store, and with a larger force of assistants, the Appraiser may still better attend to the interests of the merchants and importers.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Departure of the Steamer Florida from St. Thomas.

A Spanish Cruiser Finds her Papers Correct.

The Case of the Hornet Regarded as Settled.

Hayti Permits the Spanish Consul-General to Land Again.

Impeachment in South Carolina Defeated by One Vote.

Heavy Rains and Threatened Floods in California.

THE WEST INDIES.

Departure of the Florida from St. Thomas—Action of the Spanish Cruiser—Quarantine—Agassiz—The Hornet—Fighting in San Domingo.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 16, via HAVANA, Dec. 22—The telegraph steamer *International* has arrived from England, and gone to Jamaica to lay the new Aspinwall cable. The United States steamer *Shawmut* has arrived from Samana for the purpose of recruiting her crew. The American steamer *Florida*, after having detached her screw, started under sail for New-York on the 14th inst. The Spanish man-of-war *Vasco de Nunez* immediately followed the *Florida*, fired a blank cartridge, overhauled her and examined her papers, which were found to be correct, and the *Florida* proceeded on her voyage. The steamer *Alpha*, from Halifax, on her last voyage refused to undergo the twelve days' quarantine imposed upon vessels from that port, and left without being allowed to land her cargo. Twelve days' quarantine has been established upon vessels from New-York. The United States steamer *Hassler*, with Prof. AGASSIZ on board has arrived at St. Thomas from Boston.

ST. JOHN, Dec. 10, via HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Quarantine has been established on vessels from Nova Scotia.

JACMEL, Dec. 8, via HAVANA, Dec. 22.—The case of the steamer *Hornet* is considered settled. The Spanish man-of-war *Zaragossa* remained two days off Port-au-Prince without communicating with the shore. The Commander then sent a dispatch to the Government asking if the Spanish Consul could enjoy the same guarantees as heretofore, and if such was the case the Consul would land again. The Government replied in the affirmative, and the Consul landed and reoccupied his post. It is reported that the Commander of the *Zaragossa* asked the Government to remove some important pieces of machinery from the *Hornet*, thus rendering her unfit for sea; but the Government refused, and the *Zaragossa* sailed for Santiago de Cuba, where she has since arrived. It is stated that Spanish vessels will remain at Port-au-Prince until the *Hornet* question is settled by the Washington and Madrid Governments. President SAGET has arrived at Port-au-Prince.

SAN DOMINGO, Dec. 12, via HAVANA, Dec. 22.—President BAEZ had returned to the capital. Engagements have taken place between the Baez troops and the revolutionists. CABRAL was beaten at Nieba, and compelled to abandon the place hastily. His loss was heavy in men and ammunition. He lost even his own clothing. Gen. PIMENTAL resisted the attack of the Baez forces successfully at Santa Euan, and routed them.

VENEZUELA.

The Revolutionists Preparing for a Final Struggle—An Emeute in Curacoa.

CURACOA, Dec. 8, via HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Affairs throughout Venezuela remain unchanged. BLANCO, with 4,000 men, is in the interior operating against the revolutionists, who are retiring before the President, and are preparing for a final struggle.

Great excitement was caused here a week or two ago by the arrest of the Attorney-General by order of the Government. The arrest gave rise to a demonstration by the people. Troops were called out and fired upon the crowd, killing one person and wounding nineteen. The action of the Government causes much dissatisfaction among the people. The trouble arose from personal enmity between the Attorney-General and the Governor.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Rains in California—Insurance Matters—The California Senatorship—Wrecks—Indian Threats Against the Union Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—Heavy rains with high winds have been prevailing throughout the State. The Commissioner has commenced proceedings to wind up the People's Insurance Company, which has been declared bankrupt. The counsel for FARWELL & Co., and other policy-holders, have commenced proceedings against the Pacific Insurance Company, which will necessitate the closing of its affairs at any sacrifice, and which, it is believed, will result in reducing the amount which the policy-holders would have received had the directors been permitted to manage the assets. The Union Insurance Company has paid all, and the Firemen's nearly all its assessments.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—It is the Occidental Insurance Company, of this city, which—having insured all its outstanding policies in the Commercial Union Assurance Company, of London—will retire from business, after settling its Chicago losses at fifty cents on the dollar.

The Democratic Legislative Caucus nominated Judge W. F. WALLACE for United States Senator. Hon. A. A. SARGENT will be elected today.

A rain-storm has raged furiously since Sunday evening. The fall of rain in thirty-six hours was 5 67-100 inches. The steamer *Salmes* was beached at Point Pedro and is a total loss. A vessel, which seemed to be bottom up, was seen off Gold Bluffs. She is supposed to be the bark *Live Yankee*, from Portland. The Shashonee Indians, of Nevada, have been accustomed to ride free on the Central Pacific Railroad freight-trains. On Sunday last a number of them, including three Chiefs, insisted on riding on a passenger-train, but the train went off and left them. The Indians now threaten to tear up the track, and it is feared they will.

Election of Mr. Sargent to the United States Senate From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—AARON A. SARGENT was elected United States Senator by a joint convention of the Legislature today, by a strict party vote, as follows: SARGENT, 172; WALLACE, Democrat, 46. The rain continues here.

Threatened Floods in California—Heavy Rains.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Rains are exceedingly heavy throughout the State. The telegraph lines are down in all directions, and no railroad trains are running. There are floods in many localities. The lower part of San José has been flooded, and many houses have been washed away. At Sacramento the American River is rising rapidly. Puta Creek rose twenty-nine feet in ten hours. The average rain-fall in the State is already greater than last year. At San Francisco the rain-fall since Sunday evening is 7.64 inches. Abundant crops are already assured. The thermometer stands at 70°.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The rain-storm has abated. The valley country of California is badly flooded, and considerable damage has been done. Four men were drowned by the breaking of a dam belonging to the North Bloomfield Mining Company in Nevada County, and much damage otherwise was done.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—There is great rejoicing in Arizona over the news that the Government has decided to follow a firm course, drive the Apaches upon a reservation, and keep them there.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train in Indiana Thrown off the Track—Three Men Killed and Fifteen Wounded.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 22.—The mail-train bound west on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction Railroad, due here at 1:20 P. M., was thrown from the track by a broken rail, about five miles east of Morristown, Ind. The engine and train ran about thirty yards after they left the track, until it struck a bridge where they were hurled over a distance of fifteen feet, the engine falling on one side of the bridge and the cars on the other. JAMES HAMILTON, engineer, M. B. FLENNER, conductor, and J. KILKANY, foreman of that section, were killed. L. GALDEN, baggage-master, and DAN. HASSETT, train man, were severely injured, and some twenty passengers more or less injured. Conductor FLENNER and KILKANY, the section foreman, were in the baggage-car at the time of the accident. The former was killed by the express safe and the latter by the stove falling on him.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Failure of the Resolution to Impeach Gov. Scott.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 22.—Gov. SCOTT, with a view of preventing the postponement of a vote on his impeachment, sent a message to the Legislature this morning, containing a proclamation convening that body in extraordinary session at noon to-morrow. The Governor's supporters then pressed a vote on a motion to strike out the enacting clause of the impeachment resolution. The motion was finally carried at 1 o'clock—yeas 63, nays 32. This defeats the impeachment. Then came another proclamation from the Governor, revoking the proclamation issued a few hours previously, and the Legislature at 3 o'clock, in pursuance of the concurrent resolution passed last week, adjourned until Jan. 5.

THE MUSCOVITE.

Reappearance of the Grand Duke Alexis from the Canadian Snows—His Future Movements.

NIAGARA FALLS, Dec. 22.—The Grand Duke ALEXIS and suite arrived at Clifton, Canada, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He was received by the civil and military authorities and escorted by Col. SIDNEY BARNETT, with the Forty-fourth Canadian Volunteers, around the Canadian side of the Falls, including the Museum and under the Horseshoe Falls. The Prince appeared to be impressed by the grandeur of the Falls in their Winter dress. The party crossed the new suspension bridge at 4 o'clock P. M., and took quarters at the Spencer House, where rooms had been prepared for them in magnificent style. The Grand Duke will remain quiet at the hotel until morning, when, after viewing the scenery on the American side of the Falls, he will leave for Buffalo in a Pullman palace car over the Central Railroad at 3½ P. M.

BUFFALO, Dec. 22.—The Grand Duke and suite will arrive here by special train over the Central Railroad at 4½ P. M. to-morrow. He will be received at the depot by Ex-President FILLMORE, Hon. WM. G. FARGO and MYRON P. BUSH, on behalf of the Buffalo Club, and escorted to his rooms at the Tifft House. A grand reception will be given at the Club-rooms in the evening. Sunday will be spent quietly at the hotel. On Monday the party will look about the city, and be entertained by private citizens. A delegation from Milwaukee presented an address at the Falls this afternoon, tendering the hospitalities of that city, which were accepted. The Grand Duke will reach Milwaukee Jan. 2, and remain until Jan. 4.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—A dispatch was received from the Grand Duke ALEXIS today, saying that he will arrive here on Saturday, the 30th inst., and will remain until Tuesday, when he will proceed to Milwaukee.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 22.—A dispatch from Mr. CATACAZY says the Grand Duke ALEXIS will arrive here on Friday, Jan. 5.

UTAH.

Trial of the Alleged Murderers of Dr. Robinson—The Mormon Endowment House—Brigham Young's Case.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 21.—Mrs. ROBINSON, widow of the murdered Dr. ROBINSON, is expected here to-morrow from San Francisco, to testify in the examination of the alleged assassins of her husband. It is stated that eighteen persons passed through the secret initiation ceremonies of the Mormon Endowment House, on last Monday night. ROBERT N. BASKIN, late Acting United States District-Attorney, has been employed by the Attorney-General of the United States to assist in the prosecutions against BRIGHAM YOUNG, WELLS, STOUT and others.

THE WHARTON CASE.

Close of the Case for Prosecution—Two Colored Witnesses to be Called.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 22.—The Court met at 10 o'clock. State-Attorney REVALL stated to the Court that the remaining witnesses for the prosecution had been summoned, but were not present. Dr. WILLIAM T. HOWARD, whom they were very anxious to examine, was ill. The prosecution also stated in reply to a question of the Court that they would close the case for the State, excepting as to the further examination of Prof. TONEY, unless the Court would consent to wait a little while longer. Mr. STEELE, of the counsel for the defense, stated that they wished to be understood as not assenting to such arrangement. After further consultation the State rested the case except as to TONEY, and the Court adjourned until 1½ P. M. Tuesday. In the meantime it is understood that the counsel will arrange to have two colored servants of Mrs. WHARTON examined, neither side accrediting the witnesses to the jury.

FIRES.

Dry Goods Stores in Binghamton Burned—Destruction of a Mail and Baggage-Car—Other Fires.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 22.—J. N. HINE & Co.'s, and B. F. SISSON & SON's dry goods stores on Court-street were burned this morning. The damage to the stores and other property in the block is about $44,000.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 22.—BEAVER, MILLER & Co.'s planing mill, CREZE & Co.'s chair factory and several barns and one dwelling, were totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is nearly $30,000; insurance about $9,000, mostly in foreign companies. Water was scarce, and owing to the extreme cold weather, the firemen were unable to do much.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 22.—A car containing the mails, express matter and baggage, on the morning train from Indianapolis to this city by the Vandalia line, took fire from a stove at Seeleyville. The car, with its contents, express, mails and baggage, were entirely consumed.

The Virginia Legislature and the State Debt—Adjournment for the Holidays.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 22.—The House passed today a concurrent resolution suspending the payment of interest on the State debt, due the 1st of January. Pending consideration, the same resolution was passed in the Senate. The House also passed a resolution unanimously declaring it to be the purpose of the State to disregard no just obligation, but at the same time reserving to herself the power of reviewing, or if necessary, of repealing the Funding bill. Both Houses have adjourned to January 2, 1872.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Process of Carrying Out the Civil Service Reforms.

Efforts to Get up Gold Sensations—Story of a Lost Book—Business in Congress—Canal Steam Navigation—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The civil service regulations, which are to go into effect after Jan. 1, are receiving more discussion than when first made public. The heads of bureaus in the several Departments, who have had the selection of subordinates, and who have been more annoyed by the pressure for clerkships and promotions than by the actual labor of their offices, are generally rejoiced and agree that the new rules will give them better men than the present system. Some of those who have claimed to be civil service reformers seem delighted at what they term a great political blunder. They think the active politicians and the people will be opposed to the scheme, and will in consequence fight against the President's renomination. There are many politicians who distrust the success of any attempt to destroy the influence of patronage, and will yield only because they have to. An objection made by some who are determined to find fault is that the tenure is not fixed by the rules. The reply of the Commission is that this point was one that received special consideration by them. The evils likely to result from a fixed tenure were evident. They decided that any system that should prevent removals for political reasons, or any other abuse of the removing power, was sufficient; and this is secured in the manner of determining appointments. Removals would not probably be made for political reasons when there could be no assurance that a new appointment would secure an officer of the desired political character, the basis of this theory being that removals are in most cases made for no other reason than to make places for particular persons that it is desired to appoint. The commissions of the members expired with the presentation of their report to the President, but he immediately informed them that he desired their services and advice in putting the rules they had framed into practice. The Commission will, therefore, become an advisory Board. The Board will first form the officers of the whole service into groups, those being in one group whose duties are similar. Whoever enters one of these groups will enter at the lowest grade, and vacancies in a group above the lowest grade will be filled by promotions within that group. In the Departments here, for the most part, each bureau will form one group. The Agricultural Department will form one, the New-York Custom-house will form one, the Boston Custom-house another, and so on. The Board will then arrange for the proper examinations within each group, and the examinations will bear proper relations to the duties to be performed. In the case of the minor customs and other offices where grouping is impracticable, competition will, in cases of vacancies, be opened at once to the public. At any time, when an officer has doubts of the capacity of one of his subordinates, it will be competent to send him before the Examining Board, to compete with others for the position he now holds. When the system is fairly in operation, the worthless material that may be found in any of the Departments will gradually but not slowly disappear, without such a panic being produced as would result from any sweeping application of examinations to all those now employed in the Departments.

GOLD OPERATORS' SENSATIONS.

Financial operators here, astonished at the success of the Administration in reducing the premium on gold, are said to be preparing for a manipulation of the markets so as to produce an advance to old prices, and for this purpose are circulating bugaboo stories about Cuban complications.

THE LOST BOOK.

The true story of the loss of a copy of the case of the United States before the Geneva Tribunal is no secret, and may as well be told, to go along with the nonsensical and sensational paragraphs which have been set afloat. It was lost on H-street, between the Arlington Hotel and Sixteen and a half-street. Mr. EVARTS and Mr. FISH were in a carriage together, and it was dropped by them. They knew it was in the carriage while they were passing the hotel, and when they missed it at the last-named place they turned back immediately and made search for the volume. Within the distance of the block and a half, where they knew they lost it, it could not be found. They had met, in riding over the distance, one street-car and two market-wagons, and no one else could have passed along the same street till the search was made. Of course there was a good deal of anxiety about it for awhile, and proper efforts were made to discover its whereabouts, but without success. It was believed that the driver of one of the market-wagons had picked it up, and, entirely ignorant of its nature, had done with it just what he would with any other volume. Whatever became of it, there are facts which render it pretty certain that it was not used in any manner adverse to the interest of our Government. These simple facts are the only foundation for romances published or to be published, all else being pure fiction.

COTTON SALES DURING THE WAR.

On the reassembling of Congress Representative SLOSS, of Alabama, will introduce a resolution asking for information regarding the purchase and sale of cotton within the rebel lines during the war, and the sale of captured cotton in 1866 and 1867. If the records of the Department do not contradict in a satisfactory manner the allegations of fraud in these transactions now in his possession, Mr. SLOSS will move for an investigation.

A FRESH CROP OF RAILROAD GRANTS.

From present indications it is certain that immediately on the reassembling of Congress a new batch of land-grant railroad bills will be presented in the House, among which will be several for the building of roads in the Southern States, particularly in Mississippi and Alabama, in both of which States there are large tracts of Government lands now lying idle.

THE HOLIDAYS.

For the first time in the history of the Government, the several Executive Departments have agreed upon rules regarding clerical labor during the Holidays. The regulations of each have heretofore been independent of the others, but at the Cabinet meeting today it was decided that all the employes of the Government under their direct control in this city should be allowed to leave their respective duties at noon to-morrow, to resume them on Tuesday morning of next week, and that the New-Year's Holiday shall commence on Saturday morning, the 30th inst., and continue until Tuesday, the 2d prox.

CANAL STEAM NAVIGATION.

The class of inventions in which the business of the Patent Office shows most activity, is for the propulsion of canal-boats by steam without injury to the banks of the canals. This activity has been greatly stimulated by the prize which the State of New-York has offered for a practical attainment of that object. A great number and variety of models have been presented, constructed on all sorts of theories, and with varying ingenuity. There appears to be little confidence in the success of any of these inventions, except by the inventors, each one of whom is certain that his machine when tried will stand the test.

POSTAGE TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Postal Convention with the Argentine Republic, the terms of which were published some time ago, has been ratified by both Governments, and instructions for carrying it into operation will soon be published. It establishes, for the first time, a direct mail with that Republic and a uniform rate of postage.

THE TREASURY FRAUDS.

The cases of the Government against JOHNSON and MARDEN, the defaulting Treasury clerks, will soon be brought to trial and speedily disposed of. JOHNSON, it is believed, will not attempt to withstand the evidence against him, and will enter a plea of guilty. In the case of MARDEN there is an opportunity to set up the claim that he is not guilty, on the ground that he got the money through JOHNSON, and could not have obtained it himself otherwise. Whether his counsel will advise him to stand trial or plead guilty is yet unknown.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Bradley's Reply to Controller Green—Defense of His Official Conduct.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

Andrew H. Green, Esq., Controller of the City of New-York:

SIR: In acknowledging your favor of the 16th inst., I have the honor to say that I would have been surprised at its unjust tone if I did not see that you are obviously addressing yourself to the public rather than to me. I need not remind you that the accounts and clerks in my office are accessible to you or to any citizen at any time. Indeed the information for which you ask is already as much a part of the official records of the Controller's office as it is of the Chamberlain's office. Assuming, therefore, that you desire to transmit my reply also to the Press for the further instruction of the public regarding the Chamberlain's office, I submit it with all due respect.

As to your assumption that the interest upon the public moneys has been claimed by myself or my predecessor as the property of the Chamberlain, it is, I think, sufficient to say that the entire amount of such income has been duly deposited monthly to the credit of the City, deducting only the necessary expenses, and to the aggregate amount of $415,123 58. As follows:

Amount paid by Peter B. Sweeny	$119,401 82
Amount paid by John J. Bradley	295,721 76
Total	$415,123 58

It is personally of no interest to me how these moneys shall be drawn or disposed of so long as my duty to the public as one of its officers and the legal responsibility of my bonds are duly considered and respected. The exact amount of the City and County moneys deposited for safe keeping with me must always appear on my books, ready for any legally-drawn warrant without diminution, increase, or other change, until each appropriation is exhausted. The interest which may accrue cannot be practically regulated by law, or treated as you desire. The rate of interest is liable to fluctuation, and must necessarily be a subject for the exercise of a judicious discretion. The deposits and the interests thereon are essentially separate matters, and cannot be merged in each other without confusion. The one is always ready for any proper draft against the several legal appropriations. The other is a revenue or rental which the banks pay for the privilege of holding the public funds on deposit, by agreement with the Chamberlain personally. During a great part of the present year the ruling rate of interest in the money market was so depressed as to threaten a necessity for serious reduction in the rates realized on the City deposits, and even at one time to bring under discussion the necessity of my suspending all interest returns except the mere expenses of my office as provided in the statute of 1866. Although I have been fortunate in securing about four per cent., it does not follow that such a rate, or any other, can be permanently fixed and relied upon.

The general statutes regulating the duties of County Treasurer in the State, make no provisions for interest on public moneys, and the practice in other counties has been to make no return of interest. The special laws defining the duties of Chamberlain and County Treasurer in the County were passed at a time when the same practice prevailed here. For thirty years preceding the term of my immediate predecessor, to whom you allude, not one dollar of the interest on the City deposits was ever accounted for. The practice was justly inaugurated by him. The law still simply provides that the office rent and clerk hire of the Chamberlain shall be paid by the banks, and there is no other provision for these expenses, nor with regard to the interest in any shape.

The charter designates the Chamberlain as the head of a Bureau in the Finance Department, but provides that he shall be appointed by the Mayor. His duties as County Treasurer (an office created under the Constitution of the State) separate him still more distinctly from other heads of bureaus in your Department, as indicated by the amount of his bonds, requiring a justification altogether in the sum of $2,000,000, or a penalty in the sum of $800,000 to the people of the State, as County Treasurer, and $200,000 to the City, as Chamberlain; while the amount of bonds required of the Controller himself is only in the sum of $20,000. The law regulating the pay and appointment of my subordinates, as alluded to in your letter, says in terms, (section 2, chapter 623, laws of 1860:) "The banks in which such deposits shall be made, shall pay, proportionately to the monthly balances in each, the office rent of the said Chamberlain, the salaries to be fixed by him of his clerks and a deputy Chamberlain, all of whom the said Chamberlain is hereby authorized to appoint and dismiss." The general terms of the charter of 1870 defining the power of the Controller, cannot be held to have been intended to abrogate this law. The statutes, as admitted in your communication, must be read together, and hence my right to regulate my office by the appointment of my subordinate as indicated in the words of the statute. In view of the large security required from me, it is clearly the purpose of the law to fasten responsibility on me personally, which you could not transfer to subordinates of your creation without releasing my sureties from all legal liability.

I fail to see how the accruing interest on "the average daily balances" in bank, can be legally distributed by the banks to the account of the several appropriations as you suggest. The interest does not accrue upon "average daily balances," as you say, but necessarily in the words of the statute, if at all, by monthly returns on the balances in each bank as implied in regard to the provision for the Chamberlain's expenses already quoted. The amount of interest must be regarded as a variable sum, necessarily, which should not derange the exact amounts of the legal appropriations. When ascertained and reported by me it may be properly regulated and disposed of. I presume the present mode of treating it is criticised, really, with a view to influencing its economical and judicious management, and a reply to your concluding request, as to the expenses of my office, will be my best answer to this point also.

I have to say, therefore, that there are not, nor have there at any time been, any persons employed by the Chamberlain, or in his office in any capacity, who do not labor faithfully for their salaries. My clerical assistants have been at their posts for many years, and some have grown old in the service of my predecessors. I have made no appointments or removals. No disbursements are made for any purpose, except for necessary advertising, postage, &c. A detailed statement of my expenses is herewith transmitted as already published in the daily Press, together with a statement regarding the character and qualifications of the clerks intrusted with the discharge of duties in this office.

The following-named gentlemen I found in the discharge of their various trusts when I assumed office:

H. A. OVINGTON, Trust Account Clerk and Secretary, has held his present office over sixteen years. He was for several years Chief Clerk in the United States Loan Office, connected with the late United States Bank; afterward, for a few years, in stock and exchange business in the firm of OVINGTON & LIVINGSTON. His official bond is $40,000.

WM. B. ROCKWELL, City and County Bookkeeper, has been book-keeper for several commercial houses, has held several positions of trust; his present position eight years.

GODFREY W. LEAKE, Interest Clerk, was cashier of the People's Bank for many years, is a trained fiscal expert of over thirty years' bank experience; has held his present position six years.

DANIEL WHALEN, City Pay-master, formerly Pay-master in the United States Navy, with creditable record during the war; has held his present position four years.

JAMES BRICE, assistant clerk and messenger.

BRYAN GAUGHAN, watchman.

PETER KANE, policeman.

Statement of receipts and expenditures in the office of the City Chamberlain and County Treasurer from April 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1871:

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from National Broadway Bank from April 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1871	$169,999 58
Amount received from Tenth National Bank from April 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1871	64,011 20
Amount received from Central National Bank from April 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1871	821 91
Amount received from Union Trust Company from April 1, 1871, to Dec. 1, 1871	15,079 47
Total	$249,912 16

EXPENDITURES.

James M. Sweeny, total salary for twenty months	$16,663 27
H. A. Ovington, total salary for twenty months	6,390 95
W. B. Rockwell, total salary for twenty months	5,229 13
W. W. Leake, total salary for twenty months	5,309 13
Daniel Whalen, total salary for twenty months	3,866 64
James Brice, total salary for twenty months	1,483 33
Bryan Gaughan, total salary for twenty months	1,827 00
Peter Kane, total allowance for two years	400 00
Police Annuity Fund, expenses of	500 00
J. McB. Davidson & Co. large fire-proof iron safe, Chamberlain's office	1,300 00
Advertising	1,024 95
Contingent expenses	226 00
Total	$44,190 40
Total amount of receipts for twenty months ending Dec. 1, 1871	$249,912 16
Total amount of expenses paid during same time	44,190 40
Amount paid into City Treasury for same time	$205,721 76

With a full appreciation of the opportunity which you have afforded me for this explanation, I remain, yours very respectfully,

JOHN J. BRADLEY,

Chamberlain of the City of New-York and County Treasurer.

FOREFATHERS' DAY.

Commemoration of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Annual Dinner of the New-England Society—Addresses by Joseph H. Choate, Ex-Gov. Jewell, Ex-Gov. Hawley, Wm. M. Evarts and Others.

The sixty-sixth anniversary of the New-England Society, and the two hundred and fifty-first of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, was celebrated last evening, at Delmonico's. Dinner commenced at 7 o'clock, when about 400 persons were present. Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE presided. Among those present were Messrs. William M. Evarts, Ex-Collector Murphy, Isaac H. Bailey, Gen. McDowell, Ex-Gov. Jewell, Ex-Gov. Hawley, George Jones, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Beecher, Rev. Cotton Smith, D. T. McMahon.

Dinner having been partaken of, the Chairman, in proposing the first toast, said: "If, in rising for the last time to discharge the arduous duties of this Chair, I should fail to recall the memory of those many happy anniversaries at which we have worshiped at the shrine of the Pilgrim Fathers, and thank you from the bottom of my heart for the overwhelming kindnesses you have always showered upon me, I should, indeed, be ungrateful. It is now seven years since, by the untimely departure of one of your most distinguished Presidents, his mantle descended upon my shoulders, and during that period, with the exception of a single occasion, you have submitted to my stern authority [laughter] and have manifested an unbounded sympathy with those melancholy emotions, the contemplation of which the Pilgrim Fathers has always inspired. [Laughter.] Physiologists have shown us that once in seven years physical man entirely changes his structure, and in that sense, at least, I may modestly declare that I have expended the last drop of my blood, [great laughter,] the last fibre of my veins in the service of my country and of the New-England Society. [Continued laughter.] Inexorable time, whose noiseless tread and whose gnawing tooth, spare neither President—nor as I see, the clergy—has laid a silent finger upon me, [laughter,] and I am fated to join the numerous caravan of Ex-Presidents. That is one reason for my resignation, [great laughter.] Another is that I have of late fallen more under the professional discipline of my own worthy pastor, and he has been teaching me resignation. [Laughter.] He told me that I was rapidly approaching that age when, as the poet says every man must become either a fool or a physician, [laughter,] and as I could not possibly become the latter, the only escape he knew of my becoming the former was to become more serious minded, to give up these frivolities, to remember whose parishioner I was [laughter] what was the number of my pew, and to think of the sterner and soberer duties of life. These circumstances and many others I will not detain you by enumerating, led me to the irrevocable conclusion to retire from the honors of the chair. I am happy, however, to think that this mantle is to fall upon no unworthy shoulders, that your choice has fallen upon one already distinguished in many similar fields, who has served the interests of his country at home and abroad, and who has always been ready to render any service in the good old cause. [Applause.] I know you are aware he possesses all the qualities of heart and head that will enable him faithfully to discharge the duties of this office, whether he possesses in full the perfect measure of that organ which is put to the test so thoroughly in the career of your Presidents, I mean the stomach. [Laughter.] I can assure him that the success of the Chair depended far more upon that organ than upon the other two. I remember the brilliant and memorable administration of GRINNELL, and the shorter, but not less brilliant, career of EVARTS, [laughter,] and whatever credit has fallen to my own unworthy efforts, I can assure him that it depended not so much upon the exercise of the mental faculties or the impulses of the heart, but rather that they owed their triumph to superior gastric-juice. [Great laughter.] If he can preserve his stomach in perfect order, I can promise him a long and brilliant administration. Gentlemen, I thank you all. I was sure you would turn out in strength at my funeral, [laughter,] and I can say I never saw a more respectable set of men than we have here to-night. [Laughter.] I see from your down-cast visages and your drooping eyes that the grief of this separation is mutual. [Continued laughter.] Let me refer briefly to the past. Even the vanity of a retiring President may be pardoned. I have endeavored to do my duty. [Laughter.] I have endeavored to see that the internal and foreign policy of the Society was properly administered. Internally my great aim has been to make you contented with yourselves—a most difficult task always when you talk to the genuine New-Englander, to bring him to a condition of self-satisfaction; to take that diffident, shy and shirking individual by the hand, [laughter,] and to persuade him, by argument, by entreaty and by encouragement, that, after all, he is equally as good as the rest of mankind. [Laughter.] The fulfillment of my portion of this task assures me of success. [Laughter.] And then to our external duties, I am happy to report that I leave them all in the main in a very satisfactory position. One chair I am sorry to see is not represented here to-night, but I have endeavored to do it full and ample justice. I learned from Mr. EMERSON a long time ago, that the direct avenue to an Englishman's heart is his stomach. [Laughter.] I have therefore attended the St. George's dinner since my administration, and I may say that our stomachic relations with Great Britain are in the most happy condition. [Laughter.] You know I suppose that there were distracting difficulties between us and that nation. We sent over an Ambassador, but they got his legs under their mahogany, they dined him within an inch of his life, and to the total surrender of our liberties. [Applause.] We retaliated by inviting a greater number of Ambassadors. We got them in the same fix at Washington [laughter] that they had JOHNSON in London. I am proud to think that in the High Commission on that occasion New-England was not forgotten. The result was that after these Ambassadors dined with every one from the President down, they acknowledged all our grievances, [laughter;] they promised to pay all our claims if only we could prove them. [Laughter.] Then as to St. Andrew, I have lavished all kinds of attention on him, and I have obtained a new knowledge of his character. Instead of being the modest, retiring man we generally supposed him, he is like the rest of mankind, and is subject to the same faults and foibles that we are. Then as to St. Patrick—he has undergone a total reformation during my administration. [Laughter.] It used to be the ruling maxim that Yankees had no rights an Irishman was bound to respect, [laughter,] especially in New-York. We have now turned over a new leaf and he regards us emancipated and is ready for a compromise. [Laughter.] St. Nicholas, last but not least, is more friendly than ever. He used to be more jealous of us, but he has found that in union lay his strength and he has acted accordingly. And now we are in the two hundred and fifty-first anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, and the sixty-sixth anniversary of the formation of our Society. I don't wish to detain you by depicting the sufferings of the fathers whose landing we celebrate, but in considering the past we can proudly point to the records of the past year. You all know to what utter degradation this City had sunk. You all know how, within the last six weeks, the true spirit of Puritanism has purified the ballot of the corruptions that disgraced it. That Puritan standard, if it could be applied in all its forms, would bring a more satisfactory result than that which is likely to be reached. I believe if our Pilgrim Fathers had got hold of the persons we now have they would have suffered the extreme penalty of the law. [Applause.] They had a criminal justice, which unfortunately has been modified in modern times. [Laughter.] In their criminal ideas the public plunderer would have ranked with the murderer in the first degree. [Applause.] Hanging, it seems, is to be too good for them; but I can recall your attention to a memorable instance where they failed of that, and yet obtained equitable justice. You will remember that in a case of a murderer whose moral guilt was proven, they set a mark upon him, and made him a fugitive and a vagabond upon the face of the earth. [Applause.] That at least we can accomplish, and I think the mark is already set, for in whatever quarter of the world these sinners go, they are but fugitives branded with crime. There is one idea that I think we can apply to our municipal affairs. It is embodied in the words of MILES STANDISH to JOHN OLDEN, "If you want anything well done you must do it yourselves." [Applause.] And they who talk of any new charter or any new form of government which shall provide for the civil administration of our affairs, unless we ourselves continue and hold them in band, we shall fail forever of an effectual reform. [Applause.] If you want anything well done you must do it yourselves; if you want to be well governed you must govern yourselves. [Applause.] Do not leave it to the first adventurer, the first politician or trickster who may seek to perform the office. But it is not alone in this City the reform is sweeping. It is manifesting itself in the two great political parties. The people are determined on an honest government and as to those who oppose it, it were better for them to set between millstones, and though the malice of God grinds slowly it grinds exceedingly small. But I will not detain you from that feast of reason which I see so largely spread about me. [Cries of "Go on."] I will not go on because my time has now come for breaking off. [Applause.] I have but one word to say in conclusion and that is a word of protection to you and a warning to all my distinguished friends present, to follow the brevity of my example, and that all persons who care for the taste of the New-England Society shall be shortening their cake as much as possible. The Chairman then concluded by the reading of the following toast:

First. The day we celebrate and the memory of the heroes of the *Mayflower*, which makes it an immortal day:

> "What sought they thus afar?
>   The jewels of the mine;
> The wealth of seas, the spoils of war:
>   They sought a faith's pure shrine.
>
> Ay, call it holy ground,
>   The soil where first they trod:
> They have left unstained what there they found:
>   Freedom to worship God."

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER responded to the toast in an eloquent address. He passed a beautiful eulogy on the Christian fervour and sterneness of the Pilgrim Fathers, which generated everything that was good and noble and virtuous in the American character. Referring to local politics, he believed that the great revolution recently witnessed in New-York was not a mere spasmodic effort of momentary enthusiasm, but was a living force which would forever bear a noble fruit. It was one evidence of the virtue and power of the people, and while restoring to them their rights, rendered them more conscious of the power of citizenship, in which vested the basis of all political action. He counselled a reform in the Republican as well as the Democratic ranks, and the nation at large would reap the benefit.

The second toast, "The President of the United States," was alluded to by the Chairman in a few remarks, eulogising his ability as a soldier and statesman.

The remaining toasts were as follows:

3. *The State of New York.*

> What constitutes a State?
> Not high-raised battlements or labored mounds,
> Thick walls nor moated gates,
> Nor cities proud, with spires and turrets crowned.
>
> No! Men—high minded men—
> With powers as far above dull brutes endowed
> As these excel cold rocks and brambles rude—
> Men who their duties know, but know their rights,
> And knowing dare maintain.
> These constitute a State.

No response.

4. *The City of New York*—May her outraged people for once be true to themselves, and finish the work they have in hand—to execute their wrath against all who have betrayed their trusts, plundered her Treasury, or trailed her honor in the dust.

No response.

5. *New-England*—The best type of self-government the world has yet seen.

Responded to by Ex Gov. JEWELL.

6. *New-England's Character*—

> "Men are the noblest growth her soil supplies:
> And soils are ripened in those Northern skies."

Responded to by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS.

7. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—May the justice of our acts and the terrors of their names keep us at peace forever with all the world.

Responded to by Gen. MCDOWELL.

8. *Our Sister Societies*—In the common cause of charity and loyalty we cherish their friendship and hail their representatives as our most welcome guests.

No response.

9. *The Common Schools of New-England*—The cradle of the nation's hopes.

Responded to by Prof. NORTHROP.

10. *American Diplomacy and the Treaty of Washington, its Last and Best Fruit*—New-England may point, with pride, to her share in it.

Responded to by WM. M. EVARTS.

11. *The Press*—The responsible guardian of the public liberties.

No response.

12. *The Pulpit of New-England*—The ark of her safety from the landing until now.

Responded to by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH.

13. *The Pilgrim Mothers*, and their daughters through all time; to them we trace all that is great and good in New-England, past, present and to come.

Responded to by Rev. C. M. DEPEW.

The party did not separate until long after midnight.

The Day in Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The New-England Society, composed of natives of New-England residing in Washington, are engaged in their annual celebration of "Forefathers' Day" in a banquet at the Masonic Temple.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Nearly all the members of Congress have left Washington for home to spend the Holidays.

Gov. BOOTH, of California, has appointed R. P. JOHNSON, LEWIS CUNNINGHAM and C. W. STRATTON, the State Tide Land Commission, and removed Adjutant-General CASENEAU.

J. BRYANT WALKER and JOHN L. MINER have been appointed Judges of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Judges PEADLEY and TAFT.

Three boys named LEE GROSVENOR, HILL COAM and CHARLEY FOLLETT, were drowned on Tuesday while skating on the Muskingum River at Marietta, Ohio.

A Vineyard Haven dispatch says the steamer *Seminole*, from Boston for Savannah, went ashore on the Hedge Fence, where she remains. A steamer is now lying near her.

Mrs. CLARA JOHNSON, an aged lady, was yesterday burned to death by her clothes taking fire from the grate. She was attending the marriage of her grand-daughter in Richmond, Va.

A mixed train on the New-London Northern Railroad ran off the track last evening four miles south of Norwich, Conn. Seven cars loaded with coal were wrecked and a bridge torn down, leaving the track impassable.

Rev. JAMES B. TAYLOR, for the past twenty-five years Corresponding Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Association, died in Richmond, Va., yesterday, aged sixty-nine years.

The largest amount of mail matter ever received in a single day in Chicago was received yesterday. The Postmaster was compelled to leave over forty tons of it outside, the Post-office being inadequate to contain it.

FRANK MAYS, colored, was hung at Grenada, Miss., yesterday, for killing his wife with ratsbane last April. He had been twice respited. He was overcome by fright, and had to be carried to the scaffold.

The Board of Trade of Toledo yesterday unanimously declared that the city should aid the Toledo, Thorntown and St. Louis Air-line Railway to the amount of $200,000, to enable them to complete the Ohio Division of that route.

MICHAEL GRIFFIN, son-in-law of PATRICK DOYLE, recently murdered in Ayer, Mass., has been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the affair, if not the perpetrator of the murder. He is the second supposed murderer arrested, KEATING being the first one.

JOHN G. KENNEDY, one of the striking quarrymen, asserts that the strike at Westerly, R. I., was on account of non-payment of wages due, and not the apprentice question. A workman on a neighboring ledge insists that the employment of apprentices caused the strike.

WM. W. HILL, agent of the Bay Mills at East Greenwich, R. I., shot himself twice during aberation of mind. His wife, in endeavoring to prevent the second shot, was herself wounded, but it is hoped not fatally. HILL is living, but the ball cannot be reached.

The Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, representing thirty-three College Societies, closed its annual festivities at Philadelphia, yesterday. Gen. BINGHAM persided; THEODORE TILTON delivered the oration; CHARLES SUMNER was chosen orator for nextyear.

The managers of the Life Association of America, St. Louis, having been accused of irregularities and fraud, and using the money of the Association for their own benefit, the State Insurance Superintendent made an examination, and his report fully vindicates the officers of the Company.

WM. DONOVAN, the farm hand, who murdered WINCHELL, his employer, in Contra Costa County, Cal., in a quarrel over a disputed account for wages, was convicted of murder in the first degree on his second trial in San Francisco on Thursday.

FREDERICK HELLER concealed himself at night in the house in San Francisco where his wife, from whom he is parted, boards, and on being discovered by the landlady, Mrs. SALOMON, he shot her and her husband both in the head, without inflicting fatal wounds. When he was arrested he swallowed a vial of sulphuric acid, and is now in hospital in a dying condition.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—1 A. M.—The area of high barometer has moved since Thursday night, north-eastward to the Bay of Fundy and the pressure had fallen from the Atlantic coast westward to the Rocky Mountains. Cloudy weather has prevailed very generally over this area, with snow north of Tennessee and the Carolinas, turning to rain at some points in the Middle States and Illinois. North-easterly winds have continued on the South Atlantic coast. Increasing south-east winds in the Gulf States and on the Lakes. Thursday's reports from San Francisco show that a very low barometer prevailed in California that day, and since then has probably passed eastward over the Rocky Mountains and is now central in Missouri.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of lowest barometer will probably move north-eastward over the Ohio valley, with brisk south winds in the Gulf, and increasing easterly winds on the Atlantic coast. The area of rain extend during Saturday over the Middle Atlantic States; and rising temperature, with cloudy weather, prevail very generally east of the Lower Mississippi, the Ohio, and the St. Lawrence Rivers.

Cautionary signals are ordered for New-Orleans and Mobile.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Renewed Bitterness in France Against Germany.

A "River of Blood Dividing the Two Countries."

Italy Not Apprehensive of Danger from France.

Small-Pox in Birmingham to an Alarming Extent.

No Accession of Fever in the Case of the Prince of Wales.

The Erie Stockholders and the Erie Ring.

FRANCE.

The Assembly Opposed to Returning to Paris—Taxation—Bitter Feeling Toward Germany—Relations with Italy.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The Initiative Committee of the Assembly has rejected the proposition for a return to Paris. The Assembly today commenced to debate the report of the Committee favoring the imposition of a tax on incomes, except those arising from the rentes and land. The members of the Left support the tax, while those of the Right and President THIERS himself oppose it.

The recent dispatch from Prince BISMARCK to Baron VON ARNIM excites the French Press to renewed bitterness against Germany. The tone of the journals generally, is well expressed by the following extract from one of them, which says:

"The silence of the vanquished is the only fit reply to the insults of the victors; a river of blood has divided us; we learn to suffer and to wait."

The Count DE REMUSAT has made representations to Signor VENOSTA, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, complaining of the tone of King VICTOR EMMANUEL's reply to the request of the French Government for the recall of the Chevalier NIGRA from Paris.

It is stated that Gen. CHANZY will succeed Gen. CISSY as Minister of War, and that the latter will be sent to Washington as French Minister.

GREAT BRITAIN.

American Travelers on the Continent—Christmas—Small-Pox at Birmingham.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A notice has been issued from the American Legation here to the effect that it is desirable that all citizens of the United States intending to travel on the Continent should provide themselves with passports. Tuesday after Christmas will be observed as a Holiday. The Stock Exchange and markets generally will be closed, and business almost wholly suspended. The small-pox prevails to an alarming extent in Birmingham. Special hospitals are to be established, the sick are to be quarantined, and other precautionary measures have been taken by the authorities to prevent the further spread of the disease.

Condition of the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Dec. 22—2 P. M.—The noon bulletin from Sandringham, today, reports that the Prince of WALES was a little less quiet last night, but that his condition is unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 22—4 P. M.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has a special telegram from Windsor which represents that the reports which have been received at Windsor Castle from Sandringham today are not quite so favorable, that the pulse of the Prince of WALES is higher, and that there is considerable anxiety at the Castle.

LONDON, Dec. 23—5 A. M.—The alarming special dispatch which was published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* yesterday, relative to the Prince of WALES, has no foundation. The Prince continues to progress toward recovery, and there is no increase in his fever.

Death of a Peer—A Naval Attache to the British Legation in Washington.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—EDWARD LAW, Earl of Ellenborough and Viscount Southam, formerly Governor-General of India, died last night, aged eighty-one years. Rear-Admiral EDWARD A. INGLEFIELD, R. N., has been appointed Naval Attaché of the British Legation at Washington.

The Society for the Suppression of Vice in London has summoned the sellers of the *Day's Doings*, a pictorial-paper, before the Courts for exposing to view and circulating obscene literature. The accused were admitted to bail.

New-York News by Way of London.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Erie Railroad Protection Committee here publishes the following as received from the United States agent in New-York: "The new Attorney-General, Mr. BARLOW, proposes, in his official capacity, to break up the whole combination of the Erie Ring, without respect to persons."

SPAIN.

The New Cabinet Formed with One Exception.

MADRID, Dec. 22.—Señor SAGASTA has succeeded in completing the formation of his Cabinet. With one exception the names of the Ministers are the same as announced yesterday. Admiral TOPETE and Señor ANGULO after some deliberation, decided to accept their portfolios. Señor GROIZARD finally and peremptorily declined the Ministry of Justice, and Señor COLMENARES, who held the same office in the last Cabinet was tendered the appointment, and accepted it. The Ministers, with Señor SAGASTA at their head, then waited on the King, and in his presence took their oaths of office. The Ministry now stands as follows:

SAGASTA, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior.

MALCAMPO, Minister of the Marine.

DE BLAS, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CANDAU, Minister of Public Works.

TOPETE, Minister of the Colonies.

ANGULO, Minister of Finance.

GAMINDES, Minister of War.

COLMENARES, Minister of Justice.

The new Government, it is rumored, will not oppose the elevation of RUIZ ZORILLA to the Presidency of the Cortes.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Dutch Legation at the Vatican—The Italian Army Budget—The Austrian Treasury.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 22.—The Roman Catholic Bishops of this country have united in a memorial to the King praying him not to discontinue to maintain the Dutch Legation at the Vatican.

ROME, Dec. 22.—The Army Budget has passed the Committee on the Budget. The Minister of War, while maintaining that the military establishment of the country should be fully provided for, declared that there was no reason to fear aggression on the part of their neighbor France, for an agressive policy was opposed to her interests. Although there was no danger of war, still, he said, the nation should always be prepared for the evil. The Senate has adjourned over the Holidays.

VIENNA, Dec. 22.—The statement is made on credible authority that the forthcoming Budget will show a surplus of 21,000,000 florins in the receipts over expenditures for the year instead of a deficit, as was anticipated.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Schurz-Fenton Trick Explained.

A MOMENTOUS CHANGE.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

In this matter, by all odds the most revolutionary and momentous change in our administrative system about which the people are seriously concerned, everything depended upon the Chief Executive. The Attorney-General, on points submitted by the Commission, had held that Congress could not by legislation compel the President to accept any defined limitation of his official discretion under the Constitution in making appointments to office. The President's enemies did not hesitate to proclaim, after this opinion, that reform was hopeless, because in these times no possible President, least of all Gen. GRANT, would voluntarily relinquish the immense influence conferred by the party patronage. But the President has done it, and done it with a promptness, a heartiness and a courageous determination which will make effectual opposition impossible.

CREDIT FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Worcester Spy.

The credit of this reform is largely due to the President. He has recommended it repeatedly in his messages to Congress; the act authorizing the Commission which has just reported was passed in compliance with his recommendations; he appointed the Commissioners, selecting for that purpose some of the most intelligent and earnest advocates of reform; he has consulted with them while their deliberations were in progress, and his suggestions are known to have been valuable; he now declares that he will be governed in his appointments by these regulations, and urges upon Congress the propriety of enacting such laws as will make the system obligatory upon his successors. It has been the fashion with certain editors and others to sneer at President GRANT's professed desire for reform as insincere, and assumed for no other purpose than to delude the people with specious promises. Those who have persisted in this style of comment are perhaps satisfied of its injustice.

A WEAK PRETENSE OF HONESTY.

Syracuse Journal.

The New-York *Tribune* is disgusted at the turn things have taken in the Senate. It captiously complains that Mr. CONKLING's resolution directing a thorough investigation of Custom-house affairs, "is a deliberate attempt to steal Senator FENTON's thunder." Who knew before that any Senator had a patent for the exclusive right to use reform "thunder?" If the *Tribune* were as honest as it pretends to be, it would welcome Mr. CONKLING's proposed investigation, as one of the things it has been endeavoring to bring about, and to accord to him credit for taking the initiative in the matter. But that is not the *Tribune's* way of treating public men who refuse to be its stool-pigeons.

UNPRINCIPLED TACTICS.

Trenton Daily State Gazette.

We deeply regret to see such able, patriotic and trustworthy journals as the *Post* and *Tribune* pursuing so disingenuous and unworthy a course as this. Their persistent attempts to belittle and misrepresent everything that the President undertakes, even snarlingly trying to pick flaws in his honest attempt to reform the civil service, and to carry out other measures which they have demanded, is an exceedingly small piece of business. Their efforts to convince the country that the thirty-five cultured and honorable gentlemen who voted against Senator TRUMBULL's original retrenchment resolution, are narrow-minded, unprincipled, and, withal, stupidly servile creatures of Gen. GRANT, are of a piece with their thick and thin denunciation of the President. If these dishonest tactics are persisted in, the country will come to understand that there is no merit in the praise and no demerit in the censure of such journals as the *Post* and *Tribune*.

A SCHEME OF POLITICAL ENGINERY.

Albany Evening Journal.

Mr. TRUMBULL's resolution provided for the revival of the Joint Select Committee. Parliamentary rules and customs would have put the Committee in the hands of those who made the proposition. Either Mr. TRUMBULL, the mover, or Mr. PATTERSON, the head of the Committee of the last Congress, would have been made Chairman, and both would have been made members. Mr. SCHURZ, as a principal supporter, would have been assigned a place, if, indeed, he had not competed for the Chairmanship. One or more Democrats would also have been appointed. This would have given the Committee to the adversaries of the Administration, and that was precisely the game in view. Had honest, unbiased investigation been the real object, no one would have objected to this. But the plain design was to make capital against the renomination of President GRANT. Just when the report should be made, just how it should be framed, would all have been dictated by that purpose. We make no imputations against those Senators. We simply say that as politicians they would naturally do what other politicians are in the habit of doing—make political enginery subserve a political purpose.

THE TRICK OF THE OPPOSITION.

The St. Paul Daily Press.

Of course TRUMBULL, SCHURZ and the other Anti-Administration Senator, TIPTON, at once seized upon this action of the Republican majority in voting down his amendment, as prompted by a desire to cover up corruption and dishonesty in the civil service, and the course of the debate, in which these Senators fiercely attacked the administration of the New-York Custom-house, and that alone, revealed the real purpose of TRUMBULL'S amendment—which obviously was to get himself appointed—as he must have been if his amendment had prevailed—as the Chairman of a committee to investigate the affairs of that famous institution which has been the bone of political contention in New-York from time immemorial, and which is the main cause of the quarrel between CONKLING and FENTON in New-York, and of the division of the Republican Party in New-York City. Now, the Republican Administration Senators had not, we suppose, and as the result proved, the slightest objection to an impartial investigation into the affairs of the New-York Custom-house.

THE FIRST PRACTICAL STEP.

Pittsburg Daily Commercial.

The *Commercial* certainly cannot be charged with servility or sycophancy toward the present Administration. We believe, however, in rendering to every man, whether public officer or private citizen, the credit which he deserves; and we give it as our opinion that in this step the President has shown himself to be the most practical embodiment of the spirit of reform and economy in public administration which the country has known for a long series of years. Whatever efforts have been made under previous Administrations to correct the evils growing out of the practice of treating the public service as a clover-meadow for the benefit of party hacks, have been feeble, occasional and temporary; were not voluntary and uncompelled, and did not, as in this instance, proceed from the internal impulse and energy of the Administration itself. There have been numerous fumblings at the Gordian knot before, but this is the first time in the history of the Government that its tangled involutions have at a stroke been cloven through.

THE GIST OF THE MATTER.

Bangor Whig and Courier.

The gist of the matter seems to be that certain Senators are fearful lest the present Administration should add to its popular achievements by the successful inauguration of reform in the civil service; and hence the impatient demand that this subject be placed in the hands of anti-administration leaders, in order that the credit of securing reform may fall upon them and not on the President. The significance of this action will not be misunderstood by the people. They know that civil service reform has been debated in Congress without result; that the President has called to its practical consideration a special commission composed of eminent men, who have identified themselves with the principle; that, under his direction, they have devoted themselves to the task of devising a practicable method of reform, and that he has promised to lay the report of this commission before Congress at an early day, with the pledge of his hearty cooperation in carrying out such recommendations as may be approved by the Legislative bodies. This report is understood to be substantially completed, and the unusual course of Senators in seeking to forestall a direct proposition of the President's Message is especially noticeable at a time when the promised document may be daily expected by Congress, with such further suggestions as the Executive may have to offer on the subject.

SENATOR EDMUNDS AND HIS CRITICS.

Burlington Free Press and Times.

If narrowness is indicated by having, in advance of many of his party colleagues, recognized the urgency of this great question of the time, then is Senator EDMUNDS convicted of holding contracted views. If this be narrowness it is a pity that certain Senators, high in the esteem of the *Tribune*, could not be induced to narrow down a little for the future. Nobody ever accused Senator FENTON of having a "mind as keen as a razor's edge," and yet nobody denies that it is "broad" enough to apprehend the hostile meaning and intent of civil service legislation to all purveyors and sellers of public offices. The minds that are as broad as a dirty joke and as corrupt, are not those in whose amplitude the nation rejoices, no matter how well such may stand with the *Tribune*; and so long as Senator EDMUNDS' narrowness has no more flagrant illustration than having early put himself among the pioneers of this latest reform, the country will credit him with being at least the equal in breadth of mind of those who have openly opposed, or but coldly supported what he so promptly helped to inaugurate, and has so consistently upheld.

A PLAN THAT HAD FAILED.

The Detroit Post.

Those papers and persons who have wondered why the Senate did not agree to this resolution will please note that it proposed a joint committee of four Senators and seven Representatives. This sort of a committee had already been in existence five years, and had been utterly barren of practical results, except spending nearly half a million dollars. Senator SCHURZ had been one of it; and it had been extravagant and long-winded; but altogether unpractical. It had reformed nothing, and suggested nothing worth the money it cost. Beside, the House had already acted by appointing a committee of its own—not a joint committee. Now, if the Senate had adopted Senator TRUMBULL's resolution for a joint committee, it would have amounted to nothing at all. Before the Joint Committee could have been formed, the House would have to concur. The House, when the resolution came to it, would have refused to concur.

SIMULATED ZEAL.

Toledo Commercial.

It seems that Senators SUMNER, TRUMBULL, SCHURZ and two or three other enemies of the President, are not satisfied with the failure of their nice little attempt to jump on the top of the Retrenchment coach, seize the reins and drive the vehicle in the special interest of their Presidential schemes. They want "Reform," to be sure, but it must be a kind that brings eggs to their baskets. It is not so much reform in the service that they seek, as some movement that will so far place the Administration in a false position as to overcome the popularity of Gen. GRANT.

OTHELLO'S OCCUPATION'S GONE.

Elmira Daily Advertiser.

We beg the people to observe that while Gen. GRANT is charged by his enemies with an unscrupulous use of what is called the public patronage to further his own ambitious purposes, he thus proposes at the very moment when the people are entering upon the choice of a successor to lay down all this power, as it is popularly called, and leave not only the people, but the much-abused office-holders absolutely free from the influence of all official pressure. When neither the President nor members of Congress can any longer distribute the offices with reference to individual favor, and when public officers, without regard to politics, shall hold their positions practically during good behavior, or until they die or resign, we don't see but the occupation of Messrs. SCHURZ, SUMNER & Co., will be pretty much gone.

A FAIR COMMITTEE.

Buffalo Commercial.

Of course, those who tried to make a stab at the President, and failed, are not satisfied at the course that affairs have taken. They must find fault, and so they maintain that the Investigating Committee is not made up of the right kind of men. There are some changes that might be advantageously made, we admit; but, upon the whole, the Committee is a fair one. None of the President's friends, whose fidelity to him got the better of their judgment, are on it; nor are any of those represented who sought to prejudice public opinion against the Administration. Senator BUCKINGHAM is the Chairman. His integrity has never been impeached; his honesty and patriotism are beyond all question. He will lead the Committee as a man who is bound to find out what is bad and to show it up. He is, in all probability, one of GRANT's friends. But he would not shield his own kith and kin from censure, if he felt that they deserved it. There is not a purer man in the Senate, and if those who are so anxious for investigation object to Senator BUCKINGHAM, no further evidence is wanted of the utter insincerity of their motives.

KEEPING ABREAST OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Utica Morning Herald.

Thus far the President has so promptly, fairly and squarely met all the reasonable demands of the opposition, that it is difficult to see what they will discover to continue to find fault about. He set out with the assurance that he had no policy to enforce against the will of the people, and his every act since then has shown the sincerity of that assertion. So far as we know, he has not failed or hesitated to comply with what was clearly the popular will. This is one of the great secrets of his popularity. The people see that he means to do their work as they want it done; and, recognizing the efficiency of his administration, and especially its splendid financial achievements, they discover no good reason why they should dispense with the services of so faithful a servant just as he gets fairly engaged in works of long-needed reform. He shows himself to be the right man in the right place, and they propose, as we understand it, to keep him there another term.

AN ANSWER TO ALL OPPONENTS.

Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle.

If the enemies of the Administration, including the New-York *Tribune*, will not be satisfied with all this, they give evidence that their opposition is dishonest and merely factious, that the charges they would make are false, and they know they cannot be maintained. That there are wrongs in the civil service and occasional abuses all admit, for under such a great and extensive Government as ours it is impossible it should be otherwise; but never since the Government existed have less abuses been found in the State operations and fewer dishonest men found in office than under the administration of President GRANT.

Memorial Window to Franklin.

At a meeting in Philadelphia, on Thursday, of the Society of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, Prof. CHARLES J. STILLE submitted a design for a stained glass window, to be placed in the chapel of the new building, to the memory of Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the founder of the College of Philadelphia, from which the University sprung. The window is of Gothic form, 25 feet high by 11 feet wide, having in the arch three compartments. In the upper one it is proposed to place a copy of the Doctor's portrait by MARTIN. As it is designed also to show the changes which have taken place since the first charter was granted in 1755, the coat-of-arms of the PENN family, by whom it was granted, will be placed in one of the lateral compartments, and the arms of the State of Pennsylvania, which granted the present charter in 1791, in the other. The lower portion of the window is divided by mullions into five panels. On the centre panel will be inscribed the famous line of TURGOT, "Eripuit cœlo fulmen sceptramque tyrannis," and underneath a civic crown. On the panels on one side of the centre will be placed pictures of the old Academy in Fourth-street, of the printing-press used by Dr. FRANKLIN in London, and a design suggested by his discoveries in electricity; on the other side a picture of the present building, of the last improved printing-press, and of a magnetic telegraph machine. That portion of the window not occupied by the paintings will be of rich stained glass, in which appropriate emblems will be worked. The window has been designed, and will be executed in Philadelphia.

Business at the West.

The weather moderated considerably since our last, and on Friday and Saturday the temperature was above the freezing point, and on Sunday there was some rain, but Monday morning it turned cool, with a north wind.

Business continues to be restricted consequent upon the low stage of water in the river, and much obstruction from ice in the fore part of the week, and a rise in the river is now looked for with much anxiety.

The flour and grain trade has not presented any feature of importance; the demand has been light and local. Corn and wheat are lower than they were a week ago. Cotton has become quite dull, and prices have declined. Whisky declined to 90 cents, but there has been a good demand at the decline. There has been an active demand for hogs, and full rates have been realized, though the receipts continue quite large, but a hope is entertained that they will soon fall off, and this, with the unusual, indeed unprecedented, heavy shipments of cut-meats and lard to Europe, constitute the basis for the continued good demand. The large shipments, however, is the most encouraging feature, for should they continue during the next three months at the rate sustained since the 1st of November, it will need a large crop to supply the drain. The shipments from New-York from Nov. 1 to Dec. 12, just about six weeks, of pork, bacon and lard fall but little short of 40,000,000 pounds, compared with which the shipments for the two previous seasons for the corresponding time sink into comparative insignificance.

Prices of hogs and produce being higher at this place than other Western markets, there has been but little done in the latter at this point, but a large business has been done at Chicago and Milwaukee. The shipments of cut-meats from the former place during the past week reach 11,000,000 pounds.—*Cincinnati Price Current, Dec. 20.*

Receipts of Grain at Ogdensburg, N. Y.

The receipts of grain in O. and L. C. R. R. elevator during the season of 1871 have been as follows:

	Corn.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Total.
March..	......	......	10,149	.....	....	10,149
April...	267,247	56,235	17,622	.....	....	341,104
May....	327,012	61,110	14,385	53,428	....	455,935
June...	290,434	96,500	4,998	31,036	....	422,968
July...	452,035	28,679	......	.....	....	480,714
August.	529,133	33,244	......	30,123	....	592,500
Sept...	233,283	72,847	15,207	65,271	....	386,408
Oct....	270,684	103,983	90,278	7,790	....	472,735
Nov....	172,235	149,289	31,518	.....	5,418	403,460
Dec....	118,687	17,932	21,716	.....	....	158,335
Total.	2,705,750	619,819	205,673	187,648	5,418	3,724,308

An increase of about 600,000 bushels over the receipts of 1870. This is independent of the amount received by the mills and W. B. ALLEN.

ENGLAND'S PRINCE.

The Crisis of His Malady—Public Agitation—Progress of the Disease—Origin of the Fever—The Health of the Queen—Prince and People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1871.

I am writing in almost momentary expectation of a telegram from Sandringham announcing the death of the Prince of WALES. At 1 o'clock this morning he appeared to be sinking fast; he has since slept, his breathing seems to be easier, and his exhaustion is not worse than it was. This is the news up to the time I post this letter, but of course, long before it reaches you, you will know the result of the struggle now going on in the hushed chamber down at Sandringham.

PUBLIC AGITATION.

The painful suspense and apprehension of the day are written in almost every face. There is a constant and anxious crowd round the newspaper offices, and at the stations where it has been usual during the last week or to two placard the latest medical bulletins. Business, of course, has not been suspended. Men have gone about their affairs as usual, but it is easy to see what thought is uppermost in their minds, and whenever two men meet, their first words are about the Prince, an eager inquiry for news, or an exclamation of hope or fear. All dinners and balls for to-night or next week have been put off, and it is doubtful whether the theatres will go on with their performances this evening. The apparently favorable progress of the case during the week has materially added to the shock which yesterday's news would in any case have conveyed to the public mind. There was a general opinion that the Prince was recovering, and that the most critical period of the malady had passed. Now there is a revulsion of feeling, and everybody fears the worst. The particulars of Lord CHESTERFIELD's death, which have just been published, encourage the gloomy apprehensions which prevail. The Earl, after the first severity of the attack, also seemed to be rallying, when suddenly bad symptoms set in and he quickly sank. It is the essential character of enteric fever to corrode and eat away the intestines, and it was a fatal perforation of this kind which decided Lord CHESTERFIELD's fate, and has, it is supposed, occurred in the Prince's case.

THE PROGRESS OF THE SICKNESS.

It was on Nov. 13 that the Prince first began to feel unwell. This was more than a week after he had been at Scarborough, and he was then at Sandringham. For a few days he appeared to be only a little out of sorts, and it was thought that he had caught cold when out shooting, and would soon be better. He went up to town, attended the French play, and visited his friend Lord CARRINGTON, at his place in the country. On Monday, the 20th, he was to have gone to a great shooting party, which had been arranged in his honor at the Maharajah DULEEP SING's seat in Norfolk, but the doctors persuaded him not to go at least for a day or two. From that time he began to get gradually worse. On Monday night he was very feverish, and next day it was clear that he was suffering from typhoid or enteric fever. On the 22d, Dr. GULL and Sir W. JENNER, two most eminent physicians, took charge of the case, and have ever since remained in constant attendance. At first the course of the fever, though sharp, was regular, and on the whole favorable. On the 26th and 27th he was delirious at night, and an exacerbation of the symptoms was also reported on the 28th. This was a very anxious time, and at the moment hope was almost abandoned; but the Prince bore up well; his strength was good, and on the 29th, a change for the better took place. He was able to take some nourishment, slept soundly, and had a succession of quiet nights. On the 1st of December the Queen visited him and found him doing well, and down to yesterday the medical reports were unceasingly favorable. Good strength, quiet nights and a gradual lessening of the intensity of the fever—this was the uniform statement of the bulletins. On Thursday the symptoms were stated to be still regularly declining, but at night there was a sudden and alarming change. There was a considerable increase of fever, and delirium again occurred. The Prince slept at intervals yesterday, but there was a great prostration of strength, and for the first time the doctors decided his condition as precarious.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FEVER.

The difficulty of getting at the truth about anything has been curiously illustrated by the Prince's illness. It was confidently asserted that Lord CHESTERFIELD had never stayed at Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough, at all, whereas he not only was there during the Prince's visit, but afterward occupied the Prince's room. Another report was that a groom of the Duke of BEAUFORT, who had been with his master at Lord LONDESBOROUGH's, was also down with the fever. The Duke wrote to the papers to say that he had no groom with him at Scarborough, and that no groom of his was ill with fever. It is now known that the sick man is not a groom, but a temporary servant of the Duke's, who attended him at Scarborough. Again, when the first suggestion was made that the bad drainage of Londesborough Lodge must have had something to do with the diarrhea, from which all the guests suffered more or less, as well as with the fever which afterward struck down the Prince and Lord CHESTERFIELD, Lord LONDESBOROUGH published a series of reports signed by competent persons, declaring that the drainage of his house was perfect in all respects. But some medical newspapers sent down special Commissioners to report on the subject, and it now appears that the drainage of the Lodge is as bad as anything could be. In fact the whole construction of the house affords in perfection all the conditions required to develop and propagate the enteric poison. It is built over two large cess-pools, between which and the inhabited parts of the building there were no fewer than thirteen communications. One of these cess-pools has not been opened for at least six years. It receives the drainage of six closets' is situated immediately underneath the cabinet of the bedroom occupied first by the Prince of WALES, and afterward by Lord CHESTERFIELD, and is connected with this cabinet by a pipe only ten feet long. The sewage from the cess-pools is supposed to flow through the town drains into the sea, but the action of the tide often drives it back. The consequence is that the drains are a great reservoir of sewer-gas, and that the strong current of air passing through them blows this noxious gas into the houses, no traps being able to keep it out. Of course, Lord LONDESBOROUGH had no conception of the dangerous condition of his house, in which his own family had been residing for some time without any bad effects. The mysteries of enteric fever, why it breaks out in one place and not in another, why some people are passed over unscathed while others are stricken down, have yet to be solved. But there can hardly be a question that if anybody was predisposed to catch the fever, Londesborough Lodge was just the place to find it in perfection. Morover the town of Scarborough, which is a fashionable watering-place, is itself far from wholesome. The new part is tolerably well drained, but the old part is not drained at all; it is a mass of middens, ash-holes and foul smells. The ground over which the royal party were shooting for several days is described as "a low, black, swampy land, five miles of drains." They used to pass on their way a disgusting public midden that sometimes infects the air for half a mile round. It must be further observed that just at this time Scarborough was crammed full of people, in consequence of the Prince's visit and the illuminations and other sights which attended it. Lord LONDESBOROUGH's house itself was packed from top to bottom. All the good bedrooms were, of course, assigned to the guests and the servants were pigged together anyhow and anywhere. Three maid-servants slept in a room six feet ten inches in height, the Prince's valet in a room six feet four inches in height and another servant in a kind of housemaid's cupboard. That nothing should be left undone to breed mischief, men were employed to keep the drains constantly flushed, which would have been all very well had they communicated directly with the sea, but which, as it was, had the effect of stirring up the fetid accumulations of the cess-pools and filling the house with poisonous exhalations. Everybody is very sorry for Lord LONDESBOROUGH, whose ignorance about these matters is not greater than that of most educated Englishmen. It is not surprising that these disclosures and the painful consequences of sanitary neglect in this instance should have created something like a panic. The newspapers are full of drains, stink-traps and typhoid fever, and the result will perhaps be that the sewerage of houses will be conducted henceforth in a more scientific and careful manner, and perhaps have the benefit of official inspection, with a bill of fines and penalties for neglected or insufficient drainage.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

The embarrassments and even danger of a Regency, which I indicated in a former letter, have been brought closer to the public mind by the melancholy apprehensions of yesterday and today. The Queen has borne up wonderfully under this great trial, but I need hardly say that, with her peculiar mental and bodily constitution, the effects of a reaction are greatly feared. We are now close upon a dark anniversary. It was on the 8th December, 1861, that the Prince Consort was taken ill; on the 10th it was known that his malady was fever; and near midnight on Saturday, the 14th, he died. Ten years of mourning and seclusion have rather confirmed than alleviated the bitter sorrow of the widowed Queen; and the death of her son, in the prime of life, almost on the anniversary of his father's death, would be a blow the consequences of which would naturally be serious, and might be even fatal. In any case, it is scarcely probable that she would take hereafter much part in public affairs. The Home Secretary is now at Sandringham, to take the Queen's orders in the event of the Prince's death.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE PEOPLE.

A cynic might remark that there is nothing particularly noble or heroic in catching typhoid fever, or even dying of it; but the new tenderness and regard for the Prince of WALES which have sprung up since he has been on a sick-bed, and especially within these last two days, represent a very natural feeling, of which there is no reason to be ashamed. There are two sides to the Prince's character, and it is only fair that they should both be taken into account. But, till the other day, there was, perhaps, too much disposition in certain quarters to look at only one side. It was noted that he enjoyed himself in rather a boyish way, and did not show much taste or aptitude for serious business. But, on the other hand, it was not sufficiently considered how a person in his position is placed at a disadvantage in this respect, both as regards the temptations by which he is surrounded and the narrow limits within which his activity is circumscribed. He was shut out from politics, and could only have done mischief by meddling with them. He might have won popularity with the army, by taking a personal interest in military affairs, but it would have been at the expense of his popularity with the country, which would have been especially jealous of such relations between the future King and the army. Of course he might have taken more interest in art, science, letters. It would have pleased the people if he had done so; but I am not so sure, recollecting what came of his father's meddling with these things, that the result would have been altogether wholesome for art and science. On the whole there is not much left for a Prince to do nowadays, except amuse himself decently and decorously, and be very pleasant and affable with the people with whom he is thrown into contact. And tried by this standard the Prince comes out very well. I have said before that the vile scandals which were circulated about him were the coinage of lying malice or prurient folly. He had come to man's estate but he had never had the advantage of a man's discipline or responsibilities. He was really a big boy in many respects, in his frank good nature, heartiness, warm affections, candid simplicity, and dislike of ceremony and parade. He liked a free and easy life, and that was all—there was nothing bad about it. All who had any opportunities of knowing him personally can tell of his thorough goodness of heart, his spontaneous and unostentatious kindness, his simple gratitude for small attentions naturally paid to one in his position. He had, in a remarkable degree, the family faculty of recollecting faces, and when he had once made an acquaintace made a point of showing that there should be no failure of recognition on his part. Another hereditary peculiarity was his quick intelligence and retentive memory for everything he was told. He had no particular liking for books, any more than his great grand father, and never seemed to make much of them. What he read did not rest in his mind as anything that was told him in speech did. Although never, in any sense, a student, and with no scholarship, he was well-informed on a great variety of subjects, and took an intelligent interest in them. His visit to the United States, with the Duke of NEWCASTLE, made a deep impression on him, and he often recurred to it in conversation. The self-discipline of the Americans, their prompt, practical turn of mind, and the tendency of the people to reduce governing machinery to a minimum, as in keeping order for themselves on the occasion of a great procession or demonstration, especially secured his admiration. I find that in writing this I have insensibly slipped into the past tense. I can only pray that it may be premature, and that it may be long before it becomes the proper term in which to speak of a good-hearted, manly (for he was manly in a boy's sense) young fellow, whose faults came of his position, while his good qualities, were his own.

F. H. J.

Statement of the City and County Debt.

The following official statement of the City and County debt is promulgated by the Controller:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 21, 1871. }

At the close of business on the 16th of December, 1871, the "interest-bearing funded debt" of the City and County of New-York was as follows:

Stocks and Bonds bearing interest at five and six per cent. per annum returnable from the Sinking Fund.............$22,820,216 50
Stocks and Bonds of the City and County of New-York bearing interest at five, six and seven per cent. per annum:
City.............$34,572,092 01
County.............29,979,500 00—64,551,592 01
Total.............$87,371,808 51
Less assets in Sinking Fund consisting of Stocks and Cash in Bank on Dec. 16, 1871. 20,137,093 02
Net funded debt.............$67,234,715 49

TEMPORARY AND FLOATING DEBT.

Seven per cent. Assessment Bonds.............$14,950,700 00
Revenue Bonds at six and seven per cent. per annum:
City.....$5,479,100 00
County.. 890,000 00— 6,369,100 00
Interest on same............ 248,816 30
Due the State on Tax of 1871............ 4,581,601 85
Unpaid warrants on the Treasury:
City.......$392,997 56
County.... 1,158,679 31—1,551,676 87
Balance Park Fund, Croton Aqueduct and Ninth District Court-house Fund............ 557,176 33— 28,259,071 35
Total............$95,493,786 84
The cash in City and County Treasury on the 16th December, 1871, was............ $6,959,919 62
Total............$88,533,867 22
In addition to the above debt, claims have been presented on unsettled accounts, amounting to about............ 6,000,000 00
Total ascertained debt and claims presented, after deducting the sinking fund and cash in bank............$94,533,867 22

It is known that a large amount of claims will yet come in, for services rendered and materials furnished the several Departments of City and County Government during the year 1871, which cannot, for want of definite information, cannot now be accurately stated. Claims to a considerable amount for previous years are also likely to be presented.

The assessment bonds, and much of the temporary and floating debt, are redeemable from collection of assessments, taxes and arrears of taxes, but the amount that will be realized from these sources is liable to diminution to the extent that assessments are uncollectable. There are also bonds and mortgages taken on sales of real estate amounting to $1,132,893 26, the proceeds of which, when collected, are applicable to the payment of stocks and bonds redeemable by the sinking fund.

The carrying on of work, such as court-houses, water-works, docks and piers, park, New-York Bridge to Brooklyn, bridges or tunnels across Harlem River, and the improvement of Harlem River, under authority of various acts of the Legislature, some of which are in progress, will add, in a greater or less extent, to the funded debt of the City, according to the amount of expenditure that is required to be made upon them.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

A Summary of President Thiers' Message—Its Reception and Impression.

From the London Times.

The sitting of the National Assembly on Dec. 7 began at 2 o'clock. M. GREVY returned thanks for being re-elected President, saying that he accepted this fresh mark of confidence on the part of the Assembly with the more pleasure as it did not impose any sacrifice on his convictions.

M. THIERS then proceeded to read his Presidential message. It points to the daily progress made in the re-establishment of peace without and reorganization within. In order to appreciate this progress, M. THIERS says it must never be forgotten to what condition the Empire had brought France.

RESULTS OF THE WAR.

"After an insurrection without parallel in history, we are able to say that the amount of good exceeds the amount of evil. Our relations with Europe have become peaceable and cordial. Our position to Prussia is exactly defined. The taxes are being paid regularly. Our army was our first consolation in our misfortunes. Order is completely re-established. The National Guards have been disarmed without resistance. For a complete reorganization of France we must look to time and to God, and to all endowed with the intellect of modern society. The situation is as favorable as it could be after such a disastrous war. The policy of France henceforth is a policy of enduring and dignified peace. If, contrary to all probability, events should disturb that peace, the deed will not be that of France. France must become once more what she has a right to be in the interest of all States. France will be true to her solemnly-pledged word. Moreover, the States which took part in the war are fatigued; the witnesses had become seriously alarmed."

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The Message then enters into details of the relations between France and the other Powers of Europe:

"Our relations with Spain continue amicable. We likewise maintain a good understanding with Italy. The independence of the Holy See must be rigorously upheld. As regards Rome we offer no counsels, for we give no advice to any one, and least of all to an aged man who enjoys all our respect and sympathy. With regard to Austria, we sincerely wish her prosperity. As regards Russia, the most cordial relations exist between that country and France. They are the result of an elevated and reciprocal appreciation of the interests of both countries. There is, therefore, nowhere ground for anxiety. Commerce and labor may resume their activity with entire confidence."

The message makes no allusion either to the constitutional question, to the return of the Assembly to Paris, or to the Orleans Princes taking their seats in the Assembly.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

The President of the Republic enlarges on the subject of commercial treaties, especially that with England. He states that the French Government are resolved to give notice of its determination in February next, but will, nevertheless, continue their negotiations on the question during next year, in compliance with the conditions of the treaty. The message announces the conclusion of a convention with Germany for a customs treaty with Elsass-Lorraine.

THE INTERIOR.

The message reverts to the situation of the interior. It acknowledges the difficulty of establishing a good administration. "We may say today that we receive from all sides marks of satisfaction." (This passage was received with noisy interruptions by the Right.) M. THIERS added that the present sessions of the Councils-General was a proof of public spirit, conciliation, and prudence.

"While awaiting the definite liberation of the country, we have applied ourselves to separate the population from the German soldiers, who are now quartered in barracks. We ask the people to restrain their resentment, which would not abridge their sufferings, but might compromise the safety of France. The life of a foreigner is as sacred as the life of a countryman."

FINANCIAL.

Referring to the financial position of the country, the message adverts to the fact that under the Empire the Budget had reached the sum of 2,200,000,000 francs. Nothing was paid off, and the army was neglected. "We had 200,000 men to oppose 700,000 of the enemy. We thus arrived at an increase of debt to the amount of eight milliards, of which we paid the interest. We have, besides, to strengthen our frontiers. The expenditure will be reduced by 128,000,000 francs. Nevertheless, the ordinary and extraordinary Budgets will reach a total of 2,742,000,000 francs, including the Provincial expenditure. In twenty years we have had an increase of 1,250,000,000 francs of expenditure. This we owe to the Empire." The message announces that the army will henceforth consist of 150 regiments of infantry, counting 2,000 bayonets each, and four guns for every 1,000 men. The floating debt will be reduced to 628,000,000 francs. The redemption will be effected regularly. The message further says that the National Assembly will choose between duties on raw material and other duties which will be submitted to it. The message gives particulars with regard to exchange operations and the purchase of foreign bills. It alludes to the monetary crisis, and states that the Bank of France will be authorized to increase the circulation by 400,000,000 francs, 500,000,000 francs, or 600,000,000 francs, and to issue small notes. The message concludes by saying that the financial situation is as satisfactory as can be desired under the circumstances.

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

Reverting to army organization and to the necessary time required for it, and to the compulsory service. M. THIERS said that every Frenchman owes his blood to the country when it is in danger, but he does not admit that in time of peace every Frenchman should be drafted into active service. That would be disorganizing civil life and ruining the finances. (Numerous protests were raised against this part of the Message.) M. THIERS continued:

"If such a course should be followed, France would be lost. We propose compulsory service in time of war, and an annual contingent of 90,000 men in time of peace. The young men will draw lots; the lowest numbers will enter upon active service. We shall thus have 800,000 men, of whom 450,000 will remain five years with the colors. The others will remain at home to guard the cities."

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In conclusion, M. THIERS said:

"In closing this long *exposé*, it remains for me to touch upon a grave, delicate and exciting (*brûlant*) subject. After having spoken of our domestic and foreign affairs, of our administration, our finances and army, it may seem strange that I have not yet spoken to you of politics, or, at least, of those vehement politics of the moment which occupy all minds. And nevertheless it is the fact that the situation is so extraordinary that all those objects—diplomacy, finance, military organization—do not seem to be politics, in presence of so many Governments destroyed in the past fifty years, and of so many parties disputing with one another for the creation of a new Government. But here, gentlemen, begins your task; for you are the sovereign, and we are but administrators delegated to effect the work of what I have called the reorganization of the country. Well! that present policy, having for its object the constitution of a definitive Government, concerns you above all, and we would encroach upon your rights if we took a precipitate initiative on that subject. As for myself, overwhelmed with fatigue, and sometimes with sorrow when I turn aside for a moment from incessant toil to think on our misfortunes, I have accepted only one task—that of reorganizing the country shattered by its fall, reconstructing its foreign relations, its domestic administration, its finances, its army, maintaining a rigorous order while that task was being accomplished, and holding myself always ready to restore to you unimpaired, in its form scrupulously and loyally preserved, the trust which you have placed in my hands. Here it is, I say, just as you gave it to me, reorganized partially, but, above all, conformably to the contract framed between us. I restore it to you—What will you do with it? You are the Sovereign—I am not so, but a simple delegated administrator; you are the Sovereign, or the word "right" is but a vain word, for you are the chosen, the freely chosen, of the country. To make to you today proposals on all that is of a constituent character (*constitutif*) would be, on the part of my colleagues and myself, an act of rashness—an assault upon your rights. But we are also elected of the country, and we have duties to fulfill as members of this Assembly and as members of the Government. When, stirring up yourselves the grave questions which preoccupy men's minds, you shall compel us to declare our opinions with regard to their solution, we will answer you with frankness and good faith. Until that time, however, my colleagues and myself have only one faithful and exact account to render of our doings, and we have rendered it. There remains a word to be said to you, to put, if I may so speak, the finishing touch to our sincerity. The country, as a whole, saving some insignificant exceptions—the country is wise. It feels its misfortunes; it wishes to retrieve them; and if party spirit sometimes displays itself, it is soon put down by a moderate majority, which perceives the necessity of sacrificing all party passions to the evident and proved public advantage. The country—I repeat it with profound conviction—is wise; the parties alone would be otherwise. It is from them, and from them alone, that there is anything to fear; it is from them alone that it is needful for you to protect yourselves, against them that you must arm yourselves with calmness, and courage, and energy. It is against the parties, against their passions even when these arise from the best intentions, that you must prepare yourselves for resistance; and—in a situation in which a long series of revolutions has left the soil strewn with so many parties and subdivisions of parties—you must raise yourselves above them, to a supreme height of justice, of moderation, and firmness. Already you have often done so; and in the most disturbed days, when it seemed as if storms must be the issue of your deliberations, forthwith there have sprung from them resolves of lofty and profound wisdom. It is to the majority which is the author of those salutary resolves that I address myself now, and, all wearied as I am, if in this same path of wisdom my devotion is still useful to you for a short time longer (*quelques jours encore*) you may depend upon it. But if it is not indispensable to you, if your wisdom should fail in any degree to approve the views I hold, oh! do not hesitate; make but a single sign, and, becoming once more a mere workman, faithful and submissive, I will restore to you the work which you have intrusted to me—thanks to the upright and able assistance of my colleagues, in a better condition than I received it. And I express myself in such terms only because all of you can say as much, and even more, when the day comes for you to appear again before the constituencies. On that day the country will owe to you and will bestow on you its thanks—if it is just, and it will be just—for the immense services which you have rendered, and for those which, in all probability, you are yet to render."

Effect of the Message.

The physiognomy of the Chamber while the message was being read was a very interesting study. It is safe to predict that the session just opened will be a stormy one. In the beginning of the message, references more than once made to the necessity of comparing the state of the country as it was left by the Empire with that in which it now is were very well received. The Assembly enthusiastically applauded the passage which spoke of the "respected" and "respectable." The Left applauded the passage referring to Italy. The Right approved that which spoke of the Holy See. The Assembly received very favorably the anxious desire expressed for the reorganization of Austria, and applauded what was said of the mutual confidence existing between Russia and France. The Assembly approved the Government having made concessions to Germany to hasten the evacuation of the Six Departments. The Protectionist part of the message, which spoke of the negotiations relative to the Treaty of Commerce with England, was received in silence. There were murmurs when the duty of twelve to fifteen per cent. to be imposed on fabrics of mixed cotton and wool was described as moderate; but when the message made an allusion to the last note of Lord GRANVILLE, which, after a year of negotiation, instead of giving positive reasons, spoke of a principle which England could not abandon, and with which "France is not convinced," there was some laughter. There was applause when it was announced, in conformity with what was stated in the TIMES more than a month ago, that after the receipt of that note the French Government had resolved to denounce the treaty, while leaving the Protocol open until February, 1873. When domestic politics came to be spoken of, there were strong expressions of dissent at the praises bestowed on the Prefects. The President continued amid fresh murmurs, and M. GREVY warned the Assembly that no mark of disapproval should be given while such a document was being read. Speaking of the Budget, the message, amid general applause, announced that France would henceforth abandon experiments in naval construction. The Assembly received in silence the passage which spoke of the increase of the army and the artillery, of readiness to enter on a campaign, and of the eighty millions added to the War Budget. It applauded enthusiastically the praise bestowed upon the sailors who fought heroically against the Germans, and against the Commune, but it received unfavorably the announcement that duties are to be imposed on articles of necessity. It did not show itself very favorable to the increase in the circulation of bank notes, and seemed not to approve the statement made in the message relative to the affairs of the Bank of France. It bestowed great applause on the passage which says that the rivalry between the new and the old armies has disappeared, thanks to the good sense of the young officers. There was a general smile when the message set forth that a year is necessary to make a good corporal, two years to make a good sergeant, and three years to make a good officer, in opposition to the theory of improvised armies. The Assembly applauded when the message asserted that the fatal errors of the last Government were the cause of the increase of the Budget in general. All the hostile criticisms passed on the fallen régime were received with applause; all the passages which enumerated the armed forces collected around Paris, in silence. Quite a storm was raised when the President declared that he was opposed to obligatory service, and the noise increased when he declared that this obligatory service would be the ruin of France. The noise increased still more when the President announced that the protection of the city would be intrusted to a Militia of order. This project for the reconstruction of the National Guard was violently protested against. The President answered, "I cannot reply at this moment, but if, when the subject comes to be discussed, I perceive that the majority find fault, I shall do what is done by one who finds himself in the wrong." Here the noise was renewed. In speaking of general councils, the message provoked some laughter when it asserted that up till now the new law has given rise to nothing, and that this is to be regretted. In conclusion, the message told the Assembly that it has the sovereign right to decide on the definitive form of Government, and advised it not to take an *initiative précipitée*. This passage was applauded. It advised the Assembly to place itself above party feeling. It added that on a sign it would lay down the power with which it had been intrusted, and this passage did not seem to obtain the approval of the Chamber. In terminating the reading of the speech at the end of two hours, the President seemed both affected and fatigued. There was general applause. Still, the impression, however, left was that the speech shows the existence of an apparent tension between the two Powers. The crowd dispersed in silence in the midst of a thick fall of snow. Opinions are very much divided. The passage relative to the future military law is very much regretted.

Stone-Cutters Strike Because of the Employment of Apprentices.

(From the Hartford Courant, Dec. 22)

The stone-cutters in BATTERSON's granite quarry, at Westerly, R. I., are on a strike, which began on Monday; and they have now notified their brethren of the Stone-cutters' Association not to come there for work. The difficulty is not about wages or time, but the employment of boys as apprentices. Apprentices have been regularly indented to Mr. BATTERSON to learn the business. On Monday the workmen demanded that six of these boys should be discharged. Mr. BATTERSON refused, and 300 men struck and refused to work. These men were paid from $3 50 to $5 per day, and they are all of the class called skilled workmen; the apprentices received one dollar a day. Up to yesterday sixty new apprentices had been put on to the works, under the direction of master workmen. Mr. BATTERSON properly declines to yield to the dictation of the strikers. We understand that the striking association has about $7,000 in its treasury to support this strike, and that the men receive $5 a week from it.

An Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning you say that I was one of the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education who privately, without discussion, was required by the "Ring" "to strike all the publications of HARPER BROTHERS from the list of books used in the schools." I hope you will do me the justice to retract your statement, for I was not a member of the Board of Education at the time such action took place, and knew nothing about the matter until long after I was appointed a Commissioner. I have, since taking a seat in said Board, been anxious to have Messrs. HARPER's books restored to the list of supplies. The other statements in your article do not apply to me, as I have never been a member or had any connection with "Ring" or Rings.

By publishing the above you will much oblige

F. A. PALMER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1871.

Grain in Store and Afloat at Buffalo.

The following is an exhibit of the total amount of Grain in store and afloat in Buffalo on Monday, Dec. 18, detailing the quantity in each elevator:

Elevators.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.	Total. Bushels.
City..........	81,000	122,200	197,300	.....	423,500
Evans'........	15,000	39,100	....	.....	54,100
Exchange......	1,500	18,600	....	19,300	103,600
Hazard........	8,000	.....	....	.....	8,000
Niagara.......	195,300	262,700	500	14,700	508,100
Ohio-street...	20,200	110,800	19,200	.....	150,200
Plimpton......	51,400	103,800	96,400	.....	270,400
Reed..........	.....	16,100	....	.....	26,400
Sternberg.....	126,200	90,000	....	9,800	229,000
Wilkeson......	2,600	21,400	....	2,000	26,000
Total in store.	503,300	784,700	313,400	45,800	1,799,300
Total afloat...	131,760	206,128	91,639	.....	429,527
Total.....	635,060	990,828	405,039	45,800	2,330,827

Also, 22,900 bushels Barley in city elevator, 64,200 bushels Barley in Exchange, 34,900 bushels barley in Plimpton, 10,300 bushels Barley in Reed; total Barley, 151,100 bushels.

There are thirteen vessels in the creek which have not discharged their cargoes, and evidently intended to hold in store through the Winter, unless a sharp advance in the market, or some occasion arises whereby it may be wanted, in which case they may be moved in elevators by cutting a little ice.—*Buffalo Express, Dec. 20.*

Hon. John Covode's Monument.

A monument of Italian marble, with a Pennsylvania marble base, has recently been placed, by members of his family, above the grave of Hon. JOHN COVODE, in the village grave-yard at West Fairfield, Penn., near which was his home. The die rests on a heavy plinth, and is crowned with a finely-molded cap. From the cap there rises a square shaft, eight and a half feet in height, the height of the whole being fifteen feet. The only inscription is: "JOHN COVODE, Born March 17th, 1808. Died January 11th, 1871."

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Career of a German Engineer and Revolutionist—Curious Revelations—Two Marriages Without Widowhood—A Large Property Involved.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 22, 1871.

Interesting and important litigation is about to be commenced in Ulster County, which may result in hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property changing hands. It has grown out of the complicated condition of the affairs of the late Major GEO. F. VON BECK, who died last Spring, leaving an immense estate, which was in dispute between the children of a dead wife and a living wife and her children. The circumstances leading to the peculiar condition of the affairs of the family—or these two families, rather—are as follows: GEORGE FREDERICK VON BECK came to this country from Germany in 1830. He was a graduate of one of the German universities, and a descendant of the nobility. He was a civil engineer, and previous to his leaving his native country was a person of great distinction. He, in company with three others, was appointed to survey the boundary line between France and Germany, and at the completion of that task was the recipient of many favors at the hands of the King of Bavaria. He afterward fought in the Spanish Army, on the staff of the commanding officer, in the war between that country and France. Being wounded in an engagement he returned to Germany, where he was married to MARIE ANN DE BUYTSE, daughter of the wealthy burgher. He was shortly afterward made Mayor of Salzburg, holding the position some years. In one of the German revolutionary wars he took an active part, on the losing side, and was compelled to fly the country. He went to London, England, and soon thereafter embarked for America, landing in New-York with very little money. His wife and children he left in Germany, and his property there was confiscated. It is said that he tramped the streets of New-York for six months, with a hand-organ and monkey, subsisting upon the pittance thus obtained. About this time the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company had been completed, and VON BECK, thinking that his knowledge of engineering might some day be of use to him on that work, hired out as a canal hand. For two or three years he followed this life, occupying his spare time in adding to his other accomplishments the knowledge of the English language. When once this was acquired, he began to look out for a chance for advancement, and one day his scientific attainments laid the foundation of a promising future. This was about the year 1833. RUSSELL F. LORD, then the head and front of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, but who died a few years since overburdened with domestic unhappiness, was inspecting a large break in the canal, and preparing to slowly measure its dimensions, in order to have it repaired. VON BECK's boat chanced to lie near, and the ambitious boatman stepped up to the break, and making a calculation on scientific principles, informed Mr. LORD its extent in a few seconds. The Superintendent at once made up his mind that this was too valuable an aid to have running on a boat, and gave him a position very much advanced. VON BECK's services soon made him pay-master of the company—a position even then of great importance.

In all these years VON BECK had kept his old-country marriage a secret, and soon after his promotion to the position of pay-master, he was married to Miss JANE DEMING, of Eddyville, daughter of a leading citizen. After he had been several years in the Company's employ, certain suspicious inaccuracies were discovered in his accounts, and he was compelled to resign, which he did, with a large fortune. After leaving the Company, VON BECK engaged in various speculations, all of which added to his wealth and influence—so much so, that in 1844 he induced the Legislature of this State to pass an act legalizing his second marriage and making his children by it legitimate. This be considered necessary, as, having heard that his first wife was dead, he had the children by her sent to this country; but, still keeping his first marriage a secret, introduced them into his second family as servants, and they finally marrying and becoming estranged from their father, revealed the fact of his first marriage, and that their mother was still living! This latter fact was demonstrated in the Spring of 1869 by the arrival of the first Mrs. VON BECK at Rondout, where the Major (having been appointed a Major of militia a few years ago) had taken up his abode. The strangest part of this "strange, eventful history" is that when his first wife appeared upon the scene, VON BECK immediately took up his abode with her, and transferred his affections to her children. This action on his part was the signal for the commencement of legal proceedings, and, upon petition of the children of the second wife, a commission was appointed to inquire into the alleged lunacy of VON BECK. The second wife died in less than a month after the arrival of the first wife, and did not see the partial triumph in her cause, notwithstanding the fact that the law legalizing her marriage was declared unconstitutional. The Major died in an apoplectic fit last Spring.

Suits have now been commenced by MARY ANN VON BECK against all parties who purchased real estate of her husband during his life, and against the children of VON BECK by her and by his second wife, to recover her dower, as it was decided that the property should be equally divided among the children. The cases will be watched with great interest, as they put an entirely new phase upon the litigation of the estate.

Mr. Craven's New Play.

The London *Times'* critic writes: "A very strange piece, with a very strange title, 'Coals of Fire,' has been written by Mr. H. T. CRAVEN, and brought out at the theatre in Sloane-square. The author, we need not say, has written many interesting pieces, but the object of his latest work seems to be the presentation of a number of personages with whom it is impossible to feel any sympathy whatever. *Mr. Jormal*, the director of a fraudulent insurance company, has a son, *Wilfrid*, who is as devoid of principle as himself. The latter is attached to *Ella Roland*, a young lady oddly described in the bills as 'a speculator's daughter,' but as there is a notion that *Edith Ricketts*, the family governess, is likely to inherit a fortune, he makes a transfer of his affections, his father in the most stately manner giving sanction to a union which he affects to consider a *mésalliance*. *Edith's* father, *Job Ricketts*, a 'reduced market-gardener,' is, however, not considered a desirable connection, and *Job* is therefore furnished with the princely sum of £50, which is to pay his passage to Australia, but of which he is robbed by an eccentric friend, *Festril*, who, under the garb of an artisan, performs the functions of a pickpocket. In due time *Festril* becomes waiter at a family hotel in Southampton, where all the personages first seen at Teddington are assembled, and here *Job Ricketts*, remaining in England through lack of funds, officiates as porter. When *Festril* abstracts from a traveling-bag a portion of its contents, and *Job* is accused of the robbery, we expect that something like an interest, though not of a very noble kind, is about to be created, but our expectations are deceived. A convenient detective at once recognizes the real thief, and, moreover, arrests *Mr. Jormal* on a charge of fraud, as director of the insurance office. In the third act *Job* has gained possession of the fortune which has so strangely influenced the affections of *Wilfrid Jormal*, and figures as a very benevolent old gentleman, resolved to heap 'coals of fire' on the heads of his former enemies by returning good for evil. *Festril*, who has been taken into his service, is treated with great favor. *Jormal*, who has sunk almost to a state of mendicity, is provided with a luncheon, and his son who has shunned him since his arrest, is persuaded to shake his hand. The selfishness of *Wilfrid* is punished by the scorn of *Miss Roland*, whose heart he has again essayed to win, but hopes who hints that at some time or other she may bestow her hand upon *Mr. Wentworth Parmsean*, a gentleman whose time seems to be chiefly occupied in the formation of new compound words, with 'stuff' for the final syllable—*e. g.*, 'speculation-stuff,' 'poetry-stuff,' and so on. The happiness of *Edith* is secured by a projected marriage with *Miss Roland's* brother, who is never seen by the audience. Where a story that occupies more than three hours in the telling is brought to an end by a brutal son shaking hands with a convict father, and by the principal young lady agreeing to marry somebody who is not among the *dramatis personæ*, we have an instance either of a very fine point or of no point at all. To compensate for a plot so singularly defective, strong development of individual character would be required, but we cannot say that there is anything of the kind in 'Coals of Fire,' or that the generally efficient company of the Court Theatre has much opportunity to display its efficiency. Nevertheless, according to the verdict of the audience, the piece is successful."

ALABAMA POLITICS.

Review of the Recent Campaign—Why the Republicans Lost the State—Interesting Inside View of the Situation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1871.

During the last six months public attention at the North has so often been drawn to the politics of Alabama, that a short history of the recent career of the Republican Party in this State, with a statement of its present condition and future prospects, may not be without interest. Probably no party ever started out upon a campaign more confident of a triumphant indorsement by the people than did the Republicans of Alabama last Fall. The course of the party up to the time of holding the Convention for the nomination of a State ticket had in the main been wise and judicious. It had avoided the extreme measures and policy that in other Southern States had aroused the bitter passions of the old elements of the body politic. Gov. SMITH'S administration had held the Republicans practically united, while it did much toward conciliating the whole of the white people. It was, of course, not without mistakes. Its railroad policy, though founded upon correct principles, and calculated to do much for the prosperity of the State, if carried out with prudence, had been pushed beyond the limits of wise and careful statesmanship; yet even this fact had alienated none who had sought to remedy the evils committed by working within the Republican ranks. There had been the usual jealousies that have cropped out in this new era of politics in the South between the native Republicans and those from the North, but the exercise of patience and forbearance by most of the leaders of both classes had prevented any dissensions. Judge SAMUEL F. RICE, Ex-Gov. LEWIS E. PERSONS, Col. ALEX. WHITE, three of the most eminent lawyers in Alabama, the first an original Secessionist, the last two old Union men, were chief among those who announced their adhesion to the Republican Party, prepared to work for its triumph in November. Nor were they alone. Many, especially in North Alabama, who had done hard service in the Confederate armies, and some of whom held high rank therein, boldly took the same course. The *State Journal*, the leading Republican paper in the State, had been edited for some time with signal ability by an Ex-Confederate. Favorable indeed, were all the signs for a Republican victory. The State had been carried for GRANT in 1868, by a majority of 4,200, after a very imperfect canvass, no registration of the voters having been ordered until the middle of October. In 1869, at the Congressional election in August, the State again indorsed Republican principles by largely increased majorities. In neither of these contests had the Republicans fought under such auspicious omens as those which heralded the campaign of 1870.

Bright as was the prospect, however, there were even then two agencies at work against the Republicans. One of these agencies was the dreaded Kuklux Klan. This organization, which in previous campaigns had only appeared in a few counties in North Alabama, commenced operations as soon as the nominations of both parties were completed in almost every county of the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts, and in many portions of the Fifth and Sixth. That it succeeded by the terror it inspired, in keeping at least ten thousand Republican voters from the polls, there is no doubt, and there is just as little doubt that at least a quarter of that number were compelled by force or fraud, to vote the Democratic ticket. The Democratic leaders apparently felt, that now or never was their time. If the Republicans succeeded in this election their control of the State would in all probability, become a permanency. The old Whig and Douglas Union elements were becoming restive under the sway which the Democratic fire-eaters contemptuously held over them. All that they needed to induce them to break with the Democrats, once and forever, was the assurance that the Republicans were able and willing to give the people good Government. The leaders of the Democracy realized all this, and the machinery of the Kuklux Klan was worked with a relentless ferocity during the whole campaign to accomplish a Republican defeat. Republican meetings were broken up; assassination was of frequent, and flogging of daily and nightly occurrence, and as it was by such means that the Democracy attempted to stem the rising tide of Republicanism.

The other agency against Republicanism existed within the party itself, and formed in a little knot of disaffected men, at the head of whom was United States Senator GEORGE E. SPENCER. How this gentleman came to be elected to the position he holds is one of the mysteries of politics. Elected he was, however, and his Senatorial career had scarcely commenced before he became engaged in a bitter quarrel with his colleague, Mr. WARNER. SPENCER also became involved in a violent personal feud with Gov. SMITH, and he made a desperate effort to prevent his renomination. His followers were at work in all the southern portions of the State to accomplish this purpose, even visiting and operating in counties where they did not reside. Most of the heavy colored counties were worked upon in this way, the argument being that Gen. SPENCER was the special friend of the colored people, as he had taken extreme ground against the removal of disabilities, while Gov. SMITH was no friend at all, as he had failed to call out the militia to protect them from the Kuklux. Notwithstanding all this Senator SPENCER failed to prevent the renomination of Gov. SMITH, yet there was a strong under-current of feeling against trying Gov. SMITH for another term, and this feeling was especially strong with the colored people, who distrusted him because of the want of rigor that characterized his treatment of the disorders that had afflicted the State, and it only needed some leader possessing the confidence of the men who held these views to concentrate a majority of the Convention upon almost any good man in opposition to Gov. SMITH. It is well known now that Auditor R. M. REYNOLDS could have obtained the nomination for Governor had he chosen to seek it. But he and other Republican leaders thought it wisest and best that no pretext even should be given for lukewarmness in the canvass to the old Union men, whose representative Gov. SMITH was, and that the latter actually was the strongest candidate is proven by the fact that he ran ahead of all his colleagues on the ticket in every Congressional district and in almost every county in the State. He was renominated by acclamation. The general result of the election is well known. The majority against Gov. SMITH was 1,441, and about double that against the remainder of the ticket. This was the state of the vote as declared, but it does not tell the whole story. Through the fault of the Democratic Sheriff and Clerk no return was made from Russell County, where it was well known that the Republican ticket had received nearly 1,600 majority, and there were transparent frauds in the returns from two or three other counties. But when it was proposed to institute a legal investigation of these matters, and ascertain who was the real choice of the people, Senator SPENCER and his friends joined in the Democratic howl against the step. SMITH had been beaten, they said, and he must give up to his opponent. The point was made by a large majority of the Republicans, that he had not been beaten, and that a legal inquiry was only necessary to establish the fact that his opponent had not been chosen. But this was entirely ignored by these new allies of the Democracy.

We now come to the Senatorial contest. It was very gratifying to the Spencer wing that SMITH was defeated. It was absolutely essential to the future political existence of the chief of that faction that Gen. WARNER should be defeated for the Senatorial succession. While the two served together in the Senate, SPENCER had been completely overshadowed by the more commanding position which superior abilities and greater personal influence had secured to his colleague. SPENCER had two years longer to serve, but in case of the re-election of WARNER, he would continue to be a political cypher during that time. All his energies and every resource that he could command were accordingly brought to bear for WARNER'S defeat. His followers made no secret of their intentions in this matter. They openly declared that they would submit to no caucus nomination, that a Democrat was preferable in the Senate to WARNER or any of his friends. To illustrate how desperately determined they were to accomplish their end, a statement of the composition of the Legislature is necessary. The entire Senate, consisting of thirty-two Republicans and one Democrat, held over, and they had a majority of five on joint ballot, notwithstanding the fact that the Democratic majority in the House unseated several Republican members of that body on one pretext or another before the election for Senator occurred. A large majority (two-thirds) of the Republican members of the Legislature, consisting of all the Representatives and about half the Senators, met in caucus, and unanimously nominated Gen. WARNER. On the first ballot in the Legislature, each House voting separately, there was no choice. The next day, in joint convention, the vote stood as follows: GOLDTHWAITE, 65; WARNER, 50; HARALSON, (Republican bolters' candidate,) 14; GOLDTHWAITE thus receiving barely one majority. Among those who voted for him were two men elected as Republicans. Two Republican Representatives, for reasons that have never transpired, absented themselves from the Capitol. Those who voted for HARALSON, two excepted, were all Senators elected nearly three years previous, and many of them disappointed office-seekers, and included all of the followers of Senator SPENCER. Every colored man in the Legislature, and every Republican who was fresh from election by the people, with the exceptions named, voted for WARNER.

THE LATE CHARLES DICKENS.

Glimpses of His Early Life—Mr. John Forster's Biography of the Novelist.

From the Manchester Examiner & Times.

The first volume of Mr. JOHN FORSTER'S *Life of Charles Dickens* was published yesterday, and it will, we are sure, be regarded as a welcome and fitting epilogue to the labors of a life with which the biographer was most intimately acquainted. The volume confirms many surmises that had already passed muster as accepted facts, and contains much that is new and deeply interesting concerning the early life of DICKENS, especially in the autobiographical portion of the work. Nothing can be more touching than his own account of the hardships he was compelled to endure when his father fell into difficulties which led to his confinement in the Marshalsea Prison, so graphically described in *Little Dorrit*. At the age of ten years he entered the service of a blacking manufacturer, named LAMERT, a relative of the family, and he gives the following account of himself, and some account of other humble people who have since become famous:

"It is wonderful to me how I could have been so easily cast away at such an age. It is wonderful to me that, even after my descent into the poor little drudge I had been since we came to London, no one had compassion enough on me—a child of singular abilities, quick, eager, delicate and soon hurt, bodily or mentally—to suggest that something might have been spared, as certainly it might have been, to place me at any common school. Our friends, I take it, were tired out. No one made any sign. My father and mother were quite satisfied. They could hardly have been more so if I had been twenty years of age, distinguished at a grammar-school, and going to Cambridge.

The blacking warehouse was the last house on the left-hand side of the way, at old Hungerford Stairs. It was a crazy, tumble-down old house, abutting, of course, on the river, and literally overrun with rats. Its wainscotted rooms, and its rotten floors and staircase, and the old gray rats swarming down in the cellars, and the sound of their squeaking and scuffling coming up the stairs at all times, and the dirt and decay of the place rise up visibly before me, as if I were there again. The counting-house was on the first floor, looking over the coal-barges and the river. There was a recess in it, in which I was to sit and work. My work was to cover the pots of paste-blacking, first with a piece of oil-paper, and then with a piece of blue paper; to tie them round with a string; and then to clip the paper close and neat all round, until it looked as smart as a pot of ointment from an apothecary's shop. When a certain number of grosses of pots had attained this pitch of perfection I was to paste on each a printed label, and then go on again with more pots. Two or three other boys were kept on a similar duty down-stairs on similar wages. One of them came up, in a ragged apron and a paper cap, on the first Monday morning, to show me the trick of using the string and tying the knot. His name was BOB FAGIN; and I took the liberty of using his name, long afterward, in *Oliver Twist*.

Our relative had kindly arranged to teach me something in the dinner hour—from 12 to 1, I think it was, every day. But an arrangement so incompatible with counting-house business soon died away, from no fault of his or mine; and for the same reason my small work-table, and my grosses of pots, my papers, string, scissors, paste-pot, and labels, by little and little vanished out of the recess in the counting-house, and kept company with the other small work-tables, grosses of pots, papers, string, scissors and paste-pots down-stairs. It was not long before BOB FAGIN and I, and another boy, whose name was PAUL GREEN, but who was currently believed to have been christened POLL, (a belief which I transferred, long afterward again, to Mr. Sweedlepipe, in *Martin Chuzzlewit*,) worked generally side by side. BOB FAGIN was an orphan, and lived with his brother-in-law, a waterman. POLL GREEN'S father had the additional distinction of being a fireman, and was employed at Drury-lane Theatre, where another relation of POLL'S, I thing his little sister, did imps in the pantomimes.

No words can express the secret agony of my soul as I sunk into this companionship; compared these every-day associates with those of my happier childhood; and felt my early hopes of growing up to be a learned and distinguished man crushed in my breast. The deep remembrance of the sense I had of being utterly neglected and hopeless; of the shame I felt in my position; of the misery it was to my young heart to believe that, day by day, what I had learned and thought, and delighted in, and raised my fancy and my emulation up by, was passing away from me, never to be brought back any more—cannot be written. My whole nature was so penetrated with the grief and humiliation of such considerations, that even now, famous and caressed and happy, I often forget in my dreams that I have a dear wife and children—even that I am a man—and wander desolately back to that time of my life."

In a fragment of autobiography which DICKENS wrote in 1847, he said:

"From that hour until this at which I write, no word of that part of my childhood, which I have now gladly brought to a close, has passed my lips to any human being. I have no idea how long it lasted—whether for a year, or much more, or less. From that hour until this my father and my mother have been stricken dumb upon it. I have never heard the least allusion to it, however, far off and remote, from either of them. I have never, until I now impart it to this paper, in any burst of confidence with any one, my own wife not excepted, raised the curtain I then dropped, thank God."

FAMILY TROUBLES.

Mr. JOHN DICKENS being unable to make any arrangement with his creditors, Mrs. DICKENS was obliged to break up her household in Gower-street North, and go into the Marshalsea. We give Mr. CHAS. DICKENS' own account of his circumstances at that time:

"The key of the house was sent back to the landlord, who was very glad to get it, and I (small Cain that I was, except that I had never done harm to anyone) was handed over as a lodger to a reduced old lady, long known to our family, in Little College-street, Camden Town, who took children in to board, and had once done so in Brighton, and who, with a few alterations and embellishments, unconsciously began to sit for Mrs. Pipchin in *Dombey* when she took in me.

She had a little brother and sister under her care then; somebody's natural children, who were very irregularly paid for; and a widow's little son. The two boys and I slept in the same room. My own exclusive breakfast of a penny cottage loaf and a pennyworth of milk, I provided for myself. I kept another small loaf and a quarter of a pound of cheese, on a particular shelf of a particular cupboard, to make my supper on when I came back at night. They made a hole in the six or seven shillings, I know well; and I was out at the blacking warehouse all day, and had to support myself upon that money all the week. I suppose my lodging was paid for by my father. I certainly did not pay it myself; and I certainly had no other assistance whatever, (the making of my clothes, I think, excepted,) from Monday morning until Saturday night. No advice, no counsel, no encouragement, no consolation, no support, from any one that I can call to mind, so help me God.

Sundays, FANNY and I passed in the prison. I was at the Academy in Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to fetch her, and we walked back there together, at night.

I was so young and childish, and so little qualified—how could I be otherwise?—to undertake the whole charge of my own existence, that in going to Hungerford Stairs of a morning, I could not resist the stale pastry put out at half-price on trays at the confectioners' doors in Tottenham Court Road; and I often spent in that the money I should have kept for my dinner. Then I went without my dinner, or bought a roll or a slice of pudding. There were two pudding-shops between which I was divided according to my finances. One was in a court close to St. Martin's Church, (at the back of the church,) which is now removed altogether. The pudding at this shop was made with currants, and was rather a special pudding, but was dear—two penn'orth not being larger than a penn'orth of more ordinary pudding. A good shop for the latter was in the Strand, somewhere near where the Lowther Arcade is now. It was a stout, hale pudding, heavy and flabby, with great raisins in it, stuck in whole, at great distances a part. It came up hot, at about noon every day; and many and many a day did I dine off it.

We had half an hour, I think, for tea. When I had money enough, I used to go to a coffee-shop, and have half a pint of coffee, and a slice of bread and butter. When I had no money, I took a turn in Covent Garden Market, and stared at the pine-apples. The coffee-shops to which I most resorted were, one in Maiden-lane; one in a court (non-existent now) close to Hungerford Market; and one in St. Martin's-lane, of which I only recollect that it stood near the church, and that in the door there was an oval glass plate with 'Coffee-room' painted on it, addressed toward the street. If I ever find myself in a very different kind of coffee-room now, but where there is such an inscription on glass, and read it backward on the wrong side, 'moor eeffoC,' (as I often used to do then, in a dismal reverie,) a shock goes through my blood.

I know I do not exaggerate, unconsciously and unintentionally, the scantiness of my resources and the difficulties of my life. I know that if a shilling or so were given me by any one, I spent it in a dinner or a tea. I know that I worked from morning till night, with common men and boys, a shabby child. I know that I tried, but ineffectually, not to anticipate my money, and to make it last the week through; by putting it away in a drawer I had in the counting-house, wrapped into six little parcels, each parcel containing the same amount, and labeled with a different day. I know that I have lounged about the streets, insufficiently and unsatisfactorily fed. I know that, but for the mercy of God, I might easily have been, for any care that was taken of me, a little robber or a little vagabond.

But I held some station at the blacking warehouse too. Besides that, my relative at the counting-house did what a man so occupied, and dealing with a thing so anomalous, could to treat me as one upon a different footing from the rest. I never said, to man or boy, how it was that I came to be there, or gave the least indication of being sorry that I was there. That I suffered in secret, and that I suffered exquisitely, no one ever knew but I. How much I suffered, it is, as I have said already, utterly beyond my power to tell. No man's imagination can overstep the reality. But I kept my own counsel, and I did my work. I knew from the first, that if I could not do my work as well as any of the rest, I could not hold myself above slight and contempt. I soon became at least as expeditious and as skillful with my hands as either of the other boys. Though perfectly familiar with them, my conduct and manners were different enough from theirs to place a space between us. They and the men always spoke of me as "the young gentleman." A certain man (a soldier once) named THOMAS, who was the foreman, and another named HARRY, who was the carman and wore a red jacket, used to call me "CHARLES" sometimes, in speaking to me; but I think it was mostly when we were very confidential, and when I had made some efforts to entertain them over our work with the results of some of the old readings, which were fast perishing out of my mind."

VISIT TO THE MARSHALSEA.

The following was written by Mr. DICKENS as a personal experience of his visit to the Marshalsea Prison:

"My father was waiting for me in the lodge, and I went up to his room, (on the top story but one,) and cried very much. And he told me, I remember, to take warning by the Marshalsea, and to observe that if a man had £20 a year, and spent £19 19s. 6d., he would be happy; but that a shilling spent the other way would make him wretched. I see the fire we sat before now, with two bricks inside the rusted grate, one on each side, to prevent its burning too many coals. Some other debtor shared the room with him, who came by and by; but as the dinner was a joint-stock repast, I was sent up to 'Capt. Porter' in the room overhead, with Mr. DICKENS' compliments, and I was his son, and could he, Capt. P., lend me a knife and fork.

Capt. PORTER lent me the knife and fork, with his compliments in return. There was a very dirty lady in his little room, and two wan girls, his daughters, with shock heads of hair. I thought I should not have liked to borrow Capt. PORTER'S comb. The Captain himself was in the last extremity of shabbiness, and, if I could draw at all, I would draw an accurate portrait of the old, old, brown, great-coat he wore, with no other coat below it. His whiskers were large. I saw his bed rolled up in a corner, and what plates, and dishes, and pots he had, on a shelf; and I knew (God knows how) that the two girls with the shock heads were Capt. PORTER'S natural children, and that the dirty lady was not married to Capt. PORTER. My timid, wondering station on his threshold was not occupied more than a couple of minutes, I dare say; but I came down again to the room below with all this as surely in my knowledge as the knife and fork were in my hand."

CHARLES DICKENS AND DAVID COPPERFIELD.

What many have suspected is now revealed as a matter of fact. The life of the boy David Copperfield is the life of the boy CHARLES DICKENS. The following is Mr. FORSTER'S account of the way in which this fact was disclosed to him:

"The incidents to be told now would probably never have been known to me, or indeed any of the occurrences of his childhood and youth, but for the accident of a question which I put to him one day in the March or April of 1847. I asked if he remembered ever having seen in his boyhood our friend the elder Mr. DILKE, his father's acquaintance and contemporary, who had been a clerk in the same office in Somerset House to which Mr. JOHN DICKENS belonged. Yes, he said, he recollected seeing him at a house in Gerard-street, where his uncle BARROW lodged during an illness, and Mr. DILKE had visited him. Never at any other time. Upon which I told him that some one else had been intended in the mention made to me, for that the reference implied not merely his being met accidentally, but his having had some juvenile employment in a warehouse near the Strand; at which place Mr. DILKE, being with the elder DICKENS one day, had noticed him, and received, in return for the gift of a half-crown, a very low bow. He was silent for several minutes; I felt that I had unintentionally touched a painful place in his memory; and to Mr. DILKE I never spoke of the subject again. It was not, however, then, but some weeks later that DICKENS made further allusion to my thus having struck unconsciously upon a time of which he never could lose the remembrance while he remembered anything, and the recollection of which, at intervals, haunted him and made him miserable, even to that hour. Very shortly afterward, I learned in all their detail the incidents that had been so painful to him, and what then was said to me or written respecting them revealed the story of his boyhood. The idea of *David Copperfield*, which was to take all the world into his confidence, had not at this time occurred to him; but what it had so startled me to know, his readers were afterward told, with only such change or addition as for the time might sufficiently disguise himself under cover of his hero. For, the little poor lad, with good ability and a most sensitive nature, turned at the age of ten into a "laboring hind" in the service of Murdstone & Grinby, and conscious already of what made it seem very strange to him that he could so easily have been thrown away at such an age, was indeed himself. His was the secret agony of soul at finding himself "companion to Mick Walker and Mealy Potatoes," and his tears that mingled with the water in which he and they rinsed and washed out bottles. It had all been written, as fact, before he thought of any other use for it; and it was not until seven months later, when the fancy of *David Copperfield*, itself suggested by what he had so written of his early troubles, began to take shape in his mind, that he abandoned his first intention of writing his own life. Those warehouse experiences fell then so aptly into the subject he had chosen that he could not resist the temptation of immediately using them; and the manuscript recording them, which was but the first portion of what he had designed to write, was embodied in the substance of the eleventh and earlier chapters of his novel. What had already been sent to me, however, and proof-sheets of the novel interlined at the time, enable me now to separate the fact from the fiction, and to supply to the story of the author's childhood those passages omitted from the book, which, apart from their illustration of the growth of his character, present to us a picture of tragical suffering, and of tender as well as humorous fancy, unsurpassed in even the wonders of his published writings."

Referring to this period of his life, DICKENS himself wrote:

"The deep remembrance of the sense I had of being utterly neglected and hopeless; of the shame I felt in my position; of the misery it was to my young heart to believe that, day by day, what I had learned, and thought, and delighted in, and raised my fancy and my emulation up by, was passing away from me, never to be brought back any more; cannot be written. My whole nature was so penetrated with the grief and humiliation of such considerations, that even now, famous and caressed and happy, I often forget in my dreams that I have a dear wife and children; even that I am a man, and wander desolately back to that time of my life. My mother and my brothers and sisters (excepting FANNY in the Royal Academy of Music) were still encamped, with a young servant girl from Chatham Workhouse, in the two parlors in the emptied house in Gower street North. It was a long way to go and return within the dinner hour, and, usually, I either carried my dinner with me, or went and bought it at some neighboring shop. In the latter case it was commonly a saveloy and a penny loaf; sometimes a fourpenny plate of beef from a cook's shop; sometimes a plate of bread and cheese, and a glass of beer, from a miserable old public house over the way—the Swan, if I remember right, or the Swan and something else that I have forgotten. Once I remember tucking my own bread (which I had brought from home in the morning) under my arm, wrapped up in a piece of paper like a book, and going into the best dining-room in JOHNSON'S alamode beef-house in Charles-court, Drury-lane, and magnificently ordering a small plate of alamode beef to eat with it. What the waiter thought of such a strange little apparition, coming in all alone, I don't know; but I can see him now, staring at me as I ate my dinner, and bring up the other waiter to look. I gave him a half-penny, and I wish, now, that he hadn't taken it."

BOYISH ASPIRATIONS.

Mr. FORSTER quotes the opening of an essay on traveling abroad, where a "very queer small boy" is made to repeat DICKENS' wish that he might live at Gadshill or some similar place, and proceeds to say:

"The queer small boy was indeed his very self. He was a very little and a very sickly boy. He was subject to attacks of violent spasm which disabled him from any active exertion. He was never a good little cricket-player. He was never a first-rate hand at marbles, or peg-top, or prisoner's bars. But he had great pleasure in watching the other boys, officers' sons for the most part, at these games, reading while they played, and he had always the belief that this early sickness had brought to himself one inestimable advantage, in the circumstance of his weak health having strongly inclined him to reading. It will not appear, as my narrative moves on, that he owed much to his parents, or was other than in his first letter to WASHINGTON IRVING he described himself to have been a "very small and not over-particularly-taken-care-of boy;" but he has frequently been heard to say that his first desire for knowledge, and his earliest passion for reading, were awakened by his mother, who taught him the first rudiments, not only of English, but also a little later, of Latin. She taught him regularly every day for a long time, and taught him, he was convinced, thoroughly well."

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS.

Some of the more prominent incidents recorded in Mr. FORSTER'S first volume are thus summed up:

"After a time the lonely little boy, thinking there was no reason why he should be obliged to live so far from the Marshalsea, remonstrated with his father so pathetically, and with so many tears, that, as the son records, the kind nature of the parent gave way. Mr. JOHN DICKENS appears to have been one of those genial, kindly, easy-tempered, impracticable human beings who, in spite of all their good and pleasant qualities, their honorable disposition, and even their industry, (for he had all these virtues, as his son becomingly sets down,) fail to make their way in the world, for want of the one faculty of adaptation to the stern conditions of life. The consequence of CHARLES' remonstrances with his father on the score of his exile was that he was provided with a back attic at the house of an Insolvent Court agent, in Lant-street, Borough, 'where,' says DICKENS, in his autobiographical sketch, 'BOB SAWYER lodged many years afterward.' Here he slept on the floor; but 'the window had a pleasant prospect of a timber yard,' and the poor little lodger, feeling that he was close to his true home, the prison, thought the new sleeping-room a Paradise. The family, indeed, was now living with greater comfort than in the days when the elder Mr. DICKENS was still struggling with insolvency in a miserable little house in Bayham-street, Camden Town, or when, rather later, Mrs. DICKENS opened a school in Gower-street North. Then the boy DICKENS was chiefly employed in doing the poor errands incident to their poor way of living; and they 'got on very badly with the butcher and baker,' and 'very often had not too much for dinner.' Now, in the Marshalsea days, he was at any rate earning six or seven shillings a week, though in a way which almost broke his heart; and the pressure of poverty was less extreme when the law—in the tangible shape of a debtors' prison—stood between the insolvent and his creditors."

The sketches of prison-life in *Pickwick*, in *David Copperfield*, and in *Little Dorrit*, were all studied by DICKENS in those early days. He was a child of preternaturally quick observation, and his boyish experiences sharpened his powers of insight as only such experiences can. When his father left prison, the boy (who had by that time been removed from the blacking establishment) was put, at about twelve years of age, to school in the Hampstead Road, where he soon became noted for his vivacity and fun. A favorite trick of his was heading a number of his school-fellows in the streets in pretending to be beggars. When the old ladies of whom they begged answered with tart speeches, CHARLES would explode with laughter and take to his heels.

By-and-by came the start in life—first as a lawyer's clerk, then as a newspaper reporter, and then as a successful author. His old poverty became a mine of riches to him, and the rough material of his fame. He never lost the habit of coining his life into enduring fiction. The "Dora" of *David Copperfield* was, it seems, his first love, the memory of whom always dwelt with him, and the "Flora" of *Little Dorrit* was the same lady, not dead, in fact, but somewhat altered by the lapse of a quarter of a century, (as that same quarter of a century will change us all,) to whom, one day, DICKENS and his wife paid a formal visit, and found the stuffed favorite, "Jip," in the passage.

Prince Metternich.

The *Eastern Budget* says: "The withdrawal of Prince METTERNICH from the post of Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Paris is in no way connected with the change which has taken place in the direction of the Foreign Office at Vienna. The cause of Prince METTERNICH'S resignation is solely that the personal relations which he maintained under the Empire with many of NAPOLEON'S most eminent statesmen, and the Imperial family itself, might place him in a false position toward the present Government of France, especially as the Bonapartist agitation in that country is growing stronger. Under these circumstances, although the Prince has not given the slightest occasion for arousing the susceptibilities of the French Government, he has, in view of the good will with which it has uniformly treated him, considered it his duty to withdraw from his present post."

The Hop Trade.

Of the recent movements, EMMET WELLS remarks:

Trade continues dull. The only demand is from brewers who are not stocked up, but who operate on the 'hand-to-mouth' principle. There has been some inquiry from speculators for old Hops, but as a rule they do not seem inclined to dabble in the article unless they can do so at prices very much below real values, and as holders, in most instances, have refused to concede to their views, very few parcels have changed hands.

The receipts show an increase of over 100 per cent. as compared with last week, yet a large proportion of the arrivals being old Hops and inferior new, the market has not been unfavorably affected thereby. It is generally believed that a revival in the trade will set in soon after the 1st of January. Brewers are becoming more thoroughly convinced that there is a scarcity of prime hops, and that prices are now as low as they are likely to be; and those who must have good hops, and have neglected to lay in supplies will be likely to do so at an early day, otherwise they must content themselves with the use of old Hops, and low quality of new, as the fact is now established that our deficiency in prime Hops cannot be made up by importation.

The balance of the fancy California growth referred to in last circular has been disposed of at a very satisfactory price. Our boards are now again cleared of California growth 1871.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	1,231
Receipts corresponding week 1870	1,614
Receipts corresponding week 1869	2,697
Total receipts since Sept. 1	20,987
Total receipts corresponding season last year	32,542
Export clearances for the week	9
Total exports since Sept. 1	1,945
Imports for the week	69
Total imports since Sept. 1	2,205

The following is from the Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal*:

HOPS—Really prime Hops are a very scarce article in the country; indeed it is impossible to find them except in small lots, and they are worth from fifty-eight to sixty cents; fair to good Hops command forty-eight to fifty-five cents, according to quality, and are hard to get even at those figures.

PRICES CURRENT FOR HOPS IN THE NEW-YORK MARKET.

	Cents ⅌ lb.
New-Yorks, growth 1871	35@47@62
Eastern, growth 1871	35@45@55
Western, growth 1871	35@45@55
Yearlings, growth 1870	20@25@30
Olds, growth 1869	10@15@20
Old Olds, growth 1868	9@12@15
Californians, growth 1871	None.
Californians, growth 1870	15@20@25
Californians, growth 1869	9@12@15
Bavarians	65@70@75
English	60@65@70
Belgians	58@59@60

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 23, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MIGNON, (Italian Opera)—Miss Christina Nilsson. Matinée at 2 o'clock—ALLEGORY AND TABLEAU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley. Matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—CHARLES O'MALLEY—Characters by Company. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE STRANGER. Matinée at 1 o'clock—HAMLET.

AIMEE'S OPERA-HOUSE.—BARBE BLEUE. Matinée at 2 o'clock—LA PERICHOLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company. Matinee at 1½.

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New-York City.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The Grand Jury have reported that Judge BEDFORD was "equitably entitled" to the payment of his claim of $5,550, on account of the extra services rendered as Assistant District-Attorney from 1864 to 1869. Our criticisms were directed less to the claim itself than to the mode of its presentation and payment. This latter objection the report of the Grand Jury fails to touch. We frankly accept, however, this exoneration of Judge BEDFORD, in so far as it refers to the validity of the grounds on which the claim was made. The public will be as glad as ourselves to be assured of the fact that a Judge who is unquestionably doing good service in the cause of Reform, appears on the side of justice with clean hands. There is nothing to be gained by corrupt compromises in any direction for the sake of obtaining an immediate public good. It is with much relief and satisfaction, therefore, that we accept Judge BEDFORD as a powerful ally in the cause of Reform, with his record free from an apparent stain, which would undoubtedly have been made the subject of unpleasant comment.

Controller GREEN's first official statement of the amount of the City and County debt at the close of business, Dec. 16, 1871, has the merit of perfect frankness and clearness—qualities which were conspicuously absent from those of his predecessor. It is reassuring to learn that even with the addition of six millions on account of unsettled claims—many of which will certainly not be paid by a Reform Administration—the total of the funded and temporary debt of New-York is less by several millions than it was according to the latest exhibit of the Investigating Committee of Citizens. Mr. GREEN has steadily applied himself to paying off the Revenue Bonds as they fell due, and has not, as would have been done under Ring management, immediately converted them into an addition to the permanent debt. The existing total of the debt—$94,533,867 22—is, however, merely an approximation to the entire liabilities of the tax-payers. Several Departments of the City and County Government have failed to present a statement of the claims they have incurred, and at the close of the financial year we need not be disappointed if the state of affairs should turn out to be rather less satisfactory. This, however, is one of the penalties we have to pay for being saddled, in spite of ourselves, with men like HALL and TWEED.

The "Liberal Republican Committee" of Missouri, having joined in a call with the Regular Republican Committee of the State for a common Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention, the party in Missouri may be regarded as again united. Several members of the former Liberal Committee have called another Convention for the purpose of giving some encouragement to the "passive" Democrats. They hope to prove to such Democrats as are willing to leave the Presidential field to discontented Republicans, that there are enough of the latter to take possession. Nothing can be more rash than to call their followers together. The certainty of the passage of an Amnesty bill, the strength of revenue reform in the dominant party in Congress, the actual initiation of Civil Service reform by the President, have very much disturbed the calculations of the proposed bolters. The sincere ones have nothing to bolt from, and the tricksters have no one to bolt with.

Work Half Done.

Some of the remarks made by Mr. CHOATE last night at the annual festival of the New-England Society, will probably have the effect of turning people's attention once more to the condition of City affairs. It was, as Mr. CHOATE truly said, in one of those speeches which have given him an enviable reputation, a wholesome revival of the spirit in which the Pilgrim Fathers set about the work of government that has given rise to the recent peaceful revolution. There were some who believed that nothing short of a *violent* revolution would succeed in breaking down that memorable organization known as the Tammany Ring: but we never were of that opinion. The institutions under which we live afford ample means for the redress of all wrongs. The moment the people chose to take the management of their affairs into their own hands, a fatal blow was sure to be struck at the abuses which prevailed. But Mr. CHOATE went on to offer some other reflections which were equally just. He pointed out that the fathers of New-England would long ago have put in force the severest penalties against the men who have outraged the public confidence, and would have taken their own measures to render them a terrible example to other evil-doers.

Much has been gained during the last few months—the leak in the public Treasury has been stopped; the City is not being plunged any deeper into debt; the taxes which the people pay are likely to be applied to their proper uses. Great confidence exists in the new Controller, and it is not too much to believe that we shall never again see a gang of vulgar thieves ruling this great City. But there is a dark side to the picture. We have got rid of some of the rogues, and yet two of the chief places under the City Government are still occupied by W. M. TWEED and A. OAKEY HALL—a humiliating confession to make. After the exposures which have been made, such a state of things as this could scarcely exist in any other great city on the Continent. Here is TWEED still at liberty to make large demands on the public Treasury, and to doctor the books in his Department in such a way as to cover up all traces of fraud. We gave an example yesterday of the robberies which were carried on in the Department of Parks, under the authority of PETER B. SWEENY, HENRY HILTON and "TOM" FIELDS. Similar thefts, only on a much greater scale, have undoubtedly been carried on in the Department of Public Works. But the author and instigator of them has possession of the books, and doubtless has been using his opportunities for covering up his tracks to the best of his abilities. Mayor HALL could have delivered the public from this man, but he has made no attempt to do so. He is probably afraid of interfering with TWEED, for fear that TWEED would tell what he knows about him. This, however, is no excuse for the Mayor in the eyes of the public. Having first connived at the robbery of the public, he now brings all the powers of his office to shield the thieves from justice, and to keep them in power. Had HALL been himself an honest man, he would have made every effort to expel TWEED. But, instead of that, he has protected him in every way. Perhaps even AUGUST BELMONT would find it hard to defend this. For this alone HALL deserves the execration of the public.

Again, TOM FIELDS is still a member of the Park Commission. He attends every meeting, and votes against every reform. We might ask Mr. CHOATE whether he thinks the founders of New-England would have submitted patiently to that indignity. Had he put that question to the distinguished audience which he addressed last night, we think we know what would have been the reply. The truth is that our work is at present only half done. Can we go on allowing TWEED to remain at the head of the Public Works, or suffer HALL to be Mayor of the City? The Courts will not help us. Judge BARNARD's fit of repentance was short-lived, as everybody supposed it would be. When the greatest thief of modern times was brought before him on a criminal charge, he released him on five thousand dollars bail—an insult to the public which is quite worthy of BARNARD's past career. It is not long ago that a lunatic brought a wild action against two journalists for libel. The "Judge" instantly compelled each of those journalists to find ten thousand dollars bail. Of TWEED he required only half the amount. Nothing better can be expected of BARNARD; he has always been a disgrace to the Bench, and he will die as he has lived. The Legislature alone can assist us. A few days only have to pass before that body meets. It will shock public sentiment all over the country if it does not immediately extinguish HALL, and TWEED at the same time—and then proceed to remove BARNARD and CARDOZO, not to mention other Judges whose conduct calls for rigid investigation. When this is done, the implied reproach conveyed in a portion of Mr. CHOATE's excellent address will be removed from us.

The Truth About the "Retrenchment Committee."

A weekly paper says: "Mr. TRUMBULL's proposal to revive a committee of inquiry—a lawful body, lawfully organized, to ask lawful questions about the public affairs—has been resisted, and almost successfully resisted on two grounds—one that it would be used to injure the President's chances of renomination, to which he is presumptively entitled; the other that the proposer is a factious man, whose aims are not high.' The insinuations here made are ingenious in their way. The reader is left to infer that "a committee of inquiry" was generally objected to as such, and that those Senators who believe that Gen. GRANT will make a better President than any man likely to be substituted for him, are really afraid that "a lawful body, lawfully organized, to ask lawful questions about the public affairs," would "injure his chances of renomination."

The truth is that the first demonstration of Messrs. TRUMBULL, SCHURZ and FENTON was made *against* an inquiry, and one of a very practical character, having a well-defined object, proposed on the first day of the session by Senator CONKLING. The inquiry suggested by Mr. CONKLING was one by a standing committee into the defalcation of Pay-master HODGE. The resolution offered by Mr. CONKLING in this connection was at once definite and of wide scope. It embraced the entire subject of defalcations, their extent, their cause, and the remedy for them. When the committee had been formed, with Senator WILSON as Chairman, and Messrs. LOGAN and BLAIR among its members, Mr. CONKLING called up his resolution of inquiry. Mr. TRUMBULL opposed it. He preferred that none of the committees selected by the Senate should deal with this class of matters. He wanted, instead, a special committee, to investigate, not designated abuses, but all abuses. This certainly was a view which was open to criticism, and debate sprung up, pending which the Senate adjourned. In that debate no argument was used of the kind our contemporary speaks of, not a syllable was uttered to indicate that any Senator was afraid of the President's chances of renomination, or thought Mr. TRUMBULL a "factious man, whose aims were not high." On the contrary, Mr. MORTON expressly declared that he was in favor of a committee substantially of the character Mr. TRUMBULL proposed, though he believed a specific investigation into the Hodge case would aid, not hinder, its work. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN pointed out very clearly that the Hodge case did not come under Mr. TRUMBULL's resolution; and Mr. EDMUNDS showed that Mr. TRUMBULL's proposition was largely forestalled by the fact that a committee precisely like the one asked for had already submitted a bill, (the Jenckes Civil Service bill,) and he had offered it in the Senate at its opening session, authorizing the most extended system of remedy and prevention for the evils described by Mr. TRUMBULL.

During this debate, the Senate adjourned. When the subject again came up, it did so on a proposition from Mr. ANTHONY to raise a standing Senate committee to investigate all subjects referred to it. This proposition was subsequently amended by adopting nearly the whole of Mr. TRUMBULL's instructions, and to the committee thus formed there have been referred the general order business in the New-York Custom-house, on motion of Mr. CONKLING, Mr. SUMNER's San Domingo inquiries, the same Senator's queries about the Samana Bay lease, and sundry other matters.

In all this, or in the proceedings on which our statement is based, no candid man can find reasonable grounds for the insinuations scattered so freely by the journal in question. On the contrary, the history of the case shows beyond controversy that the Republican Senators as a body have provided for, not opposed, a searching investigation, and that those of them who favor Gen. GRANT's renomination contended against Mr. TRUMBULL's resolution, not because it was for a genuine investigating committee, nor because such a committee could injure the President, but because they deemed a standing committee, of the kind appointed, equally efficient for good, and not so liable to abuse.

The Story of a Wreck.

The number of shipwrecks and disasters at sea is relatively far below what it formerly was. Improved marine architecture, more accurate instruments, and superior knowledge of the art of navigation, assist in keeping down the average of calamity; and the application of steam, the use of iron in ship-building—especially on the compartment principle—and the increasing stores of meteorological and topographical information within reach of the seaman, all tend to safety. Now and then, however, we hear of a catastrophe that recalls the dismal experience of the past. Such an instance is that of the ill-fated brig *Shelehoff*, which was found floating water-logged in the Pacific, near the Sandwich Islands, some weeks ago. The wreck was seen one morning by the look-out on board the steam-ship *Moses Taylor*, from Japan, bound for San Francisco. A solitary man was taken off the brig, the only survivor of her crew and passengers. He was the Captain of the *Shelehoff*, LUDER HOPKEN, and although, when rescued, he was at the very door of death, he has recovered so far as to be able to tell his story.

The *Shelehoff* cleared from San Francisco for Callao on the 22d of July last. Her cargo consisted of lumber, and her crew of the Captain, two mates, a steward, and four sailors. There were likewise four passengers. Rough, but not dangerous, weather attended the beginning of the passage, but on the 1st of July there was a dead calm. The master employed this in a way common on shipboard, by painting his boats and otherwise setting things in order. In clearing away for the purpose he had the hawser coiled up and stowed in the forecastle; and this act was providentially the means of saving the Captain's life and of prolonging the lives of others. On the 3d of July the ship was overtaken by heavy squalls. Canvas was rapidly shortened, until at last by nightfall the *Shelehoff* was under bare poles. But even this brought no safety. The wind and sea increased to prodigious violence, and it became evident that the vessel was caught in a cyclone. On the morning of the 4th of July the *Shelehoff* was on her beam ends, the sea making a clean breach right over her. It seemed certain that she would founder, and, but for the lumber, she doubtless would have done so. By night, with infinite labor, the masts were cut away, and the ship partially righted. But the lumber on the "tween" decks had got loose, and carried away the sky-lights, wheel-house, and companion-way, and had jammed up the entrance to the cabin. It was found that this was quite immovable, and that it was impossible to get at either provisions or water. Meanwhile the brig was filled by the sea, and her stern, where there was less lumber, had settled deeply, and was completely washed by every wave.

In this desperate condition, without food or drink, or control over their vessel, and out of the track of any probable passing sail, it is little wonder that the luckless mariners thought their case hopeless. Still, they battled vigorously for life. A barrel of tongues and sounds floated up to them. They managed to get from the hold two half barrels of salmon and a box of starch. The water-butts were stove in, and not a drop could be had from them. A sail was, however, rigged in such a way that some rain water could be caught. The lumber being lighter than the vessel, and the latter full of water, now began to press the deck and sides asunder, and the peril was imminent that the *Shelehoff* would go to pieces. At this moment the hawser came into play. It was lashed seven times around the entire hull of the brig, and the threatened danger was thus warded off. Yet, although safe for the time from drowning, the crew were now tormented by thirst. In vain the Captain begged them not to drink salt water. Some of the miserable men swallowed quantities of it. Then great boils burst out on their bodies, they were attacked by dysentery, and presently died in raging madness. In spite of all the privations endured, it was not until the 17th of October, nearly four months from the time the *Shelehoff* was thrown on her beam-ends, that the last survivor, except the Captain, expired. This was a passenger by the name of ASHLEY CRANE. After his death the Captain gave up all hope, and lay down, hoping soon to follow his last companion. It was ordained otherwise, for he was saved by the people of the *Moses Taylor*, who found him in a state of insensibility. The story of the wreck of the *Shelehoff* is a very pitiful one, and has a resemblance to those old-fashioned chronicles, which, for the reasons named, seldom find parallels in our own day.

Organization of the Legislature.

On two former occasions only has our party been exposed to the danger incident to an overwhelming legislative majority. When the people, after enduring wrongs and oppression, or frauds and corruptions, until "endurance ceases to be a virtue," rise in their indignant strength, their efforts always result in bringing out new and inexperienced representatives. This occurred in 1824 and in 1837. In the Assembly of 1825, by the election of an incompetent Speaker and a worthless Clerk, we lost all the advantages of our victory. In 1837, however, guided by wiser and better counsels, we paved the way, by prudent legislation, for the election of Gov. SEWARD in 1838, and of President HARRISON in 1840.

We now have a large and inexperienced majority in both branches of the Legislature. Everything useful to the State and creditable to the Republican Party depends upon the action of the coming Legislature. Its organization, therefore, is a delicate and difficult, but most responsible duty. The Press, so far as it seeks to influence the question, should endeavor to enlighten rather than mislead members of the Legislature. For Clerk of the Senate, three persons have been named. Two (JAMES TERWILLIGER and S. P. ALLEN) are gentlemen of unquestionable character and ability, both have served in that capacity with honor and usefulness, and either would make in the present emergency an excellent Clerk. Mr. ALLEN, however, declines—leaving the field to Mr. TERWILLIGER, in whom all the Republicans of the State, Mr. GREELEY excepted, have confidence. We have no candidates to nominate for any office—but we are very anxious to see the fruits of the people's victory properly secured. This can only be done by the selection of the very best men for all posts of responsibility.

A Progressive Institution.

The recent purchase, by the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, of the Studio Building, in that city, for $415,000, as a permanent base of operations, furnishes new evidence that the Christian Association movement in the United States is quietly assuming important proportions. There are, it is estimated, nearly one thousand of these societies, with a membership of not much less than 150,000 young men in the United States and the British Provinces. In the main, all these societies are inspired by a vigorous religious aim of the aggressive sort, and each, in its own field, and in the fulfillment of its special mission, is a powerful auxiliary of the Protestant Church. It could hardly be otherwise when we consider that the membership is composed of the active, liberal, working element in the churches, and this without reference to denominational distinctions. The past history of the Christian Association movement fully justifies the assertion that these societies combine, in a greater degree than any other religious agency, those desirable constituent elements—catholicity, economy, sympathy, originality, progressiveness, efficiency and vitality. This is a strong claim, but the record is an open one, and clearly bears us out in making it.

Besides the local influence and work of each of these associations, however, there is an element of strength possessed by them in the Union by which all the societies on this continent accept the leadership of a general executive committee, appointed by their delegates in annual conventions, under whom State committees and corresponding members act in an advisory capacity all over the country for the furtherance of the enterprise. By this network of far reaching administration, all the associations are kept in a condition of fraternal rivalry in doing good, weak societies are encouraged and aided, dying ones revived, and new ones continually called into active existence. Amid all this machinery of organization, which includes traveling agents, and the publication of a monthly organ, there is no assumption of authority over individual associations, except so far as the same is invested, by the Conventions, in the General Executive Committee. And as such authority is delegated, if at all, by the formal vote of regularly chosen representatives, from almost all the important societies, there is no fear of any very dangerous centralization.

These associations, moreover, are rapidly getting hold of the purse-strings of the benevolent, not only in the Church, but outside of it. For their work is so largely humanitarian that capital recognizes its conservative power, and vies with religion in sustaining an institution which does so much for the stranger, the unemployed, the tempted, and even the vicious. Thus, buildings are being raised all over the country for the permanent use of these societies, as a base of active aggressive operations which tend to the benefit of the entire community. The latest reports to which we have access give the number of association buildings already erected as twenty-one; but, to our knowledge, several have since been added. Twenty-one associations, besides, have building funds of larger or smaller amounts. These buildings and building funds, in July, aggregated in value $1,846,501, and the new Boston purchase adds another half million dollars to this valuation. So that we have nearly two and a half million dollars permanently invested as a working capital in the Christian Association enterprise.

Food for the Poor.

The intense cold which has followed the late storm recalls to every charitable mind the suffering of the poor. Many causes will combine to make this one of the hardest Winters for many years. The failing of so many savings banks alone, one of the bitterest fruits of Ring rascality, will bear cruelly on a large class of our people. We trust that the more fortunate among us will not now be stinted in their generosity. We have many deserving and efficient associations for relieving the distresses of poverty, to which we have heretofore called attention. A gift to any of these would, we are sure, be gratefully acknowledged and properly applied. One could certainly bestow no more gracious Christmas gift. But there still seems room for some plan of relief more comprehensive, if not more practical, than any of these societies appear to have adopted. What is wanted more than anything else is a soup-house in some central situation, where simple food could be served out at cost prices to those who could pay at all, or for nothing to those who could not. There was, if we mistake not, perhaps is still, such a place in Berlin, where a good dinner could be had for a few cents. Some years ago a similar enterprise was maintained by a benevolent gentleman of this City at his own expense. Concerted action on the part of the many poor associations in New-York, together with such aid as would freely come from private charity, once the thing were started, might carry out the design on an efficient scale. Who is to have the honor of beginning it?

Something New in Life Insurance.

We notice, in an English insurance paper of recent date, an announcement which gives promise of something both new and practical in life insurance. After a year of preliminary preparation, mostly devoted to getting together fifty thousand pounds as a capital, the "Positive Life Assurance Company" is ready to do business. Most people will think the name selected a rather odd one, considering the lack of positiveness which usually attaches to anything in the life insurance line outside of its self-assertion, and the demands it makes upon one's purse. But, for once, there is something in a name, and this new Company has a plan which justifies its calling itself "Positive." Being novel in England, we may safely assume that this plan is also unknown here, and, therefore, we shall enter into a few particulars with regard to it.

The opinion has been gaining ground during the past few years in England, that, as at present conducted, life insurance is going into a decline. What with failures (and very heavy ones, too,) every little while among the companies, the needless and unfair conditions of life policies, the cloud of uncertainty which overhangs their final payment when due, and the continual disputes which clog settlements—the business of life insurance seems to be going behind-hand, and popular distrust is taking the place of the old favor. The unfortunate condition in which the European's policy-holders—some twenty-five thousand in number—find themselves and their forty amalgamated companies, only adds fuel to this flame of discontent, and now that the European is shown to be four or five million dollars short of being solvent, the public feeling is full of distrust.

The new "Positive" Company proposes to change all this, and by a very simple process. It has arranged a system by which every premium paid purchases an absolute, non-forfeitable property, which belongs to the assured, and which is always available to him. As explained by the Company's prospectus, this kind of insurance is entirely free from the perils of policy forfeiture under any circumstances whatsoever. It does not necessitate the continuance of paying premiums longer than the assured desires. He can cease doing so at will, and enjoy the same proportionate benefits for each premium paid, whether few or many. All this is effected by giving in return for every premium paid a negotiable note, payable to bearer three months after the death of the party insured. The amount of this note depends upon the sum insured, and the number of years during which the premiums are to be paid. These notes, being made payable to bearer, and each one being independent of those previously or afterward issued, and unaffected by subsequent neglect to pay premiums, are complete instruments, and transferable by simple delivery. Now, here is no policy fettered by conditions; no reference to applications; no chance to dispute or defer payment on account of alleged misrepresentations made years ago, but a clear promise to pay, which cannot be, and is not intended to be, repudiated. Could anything seem simpler or fairer?

Nor are these the only features entitling this plan to be called "Positive." The notes represent a fixed value even while the assured is living. Whoever holds them can obtain at any time after three days' notice, a loan upon them of an amount equal to forty per cent. of the premium paid on the notes. Here, it will be seen, is a point indicating an element of popularity about this plan which no other present plan possesses. There is no room here for discussing surrender values, and haggling about the worth or worthlessness of a lapsed policy. The insured knows just what he is doing when he goes into the transaction. He obtains his insurance for a fixed price, for a fixed time, and the note given him is always worth forty per cent. of its face, even if he never pays another shilling. This feature will commend itself without much need of argument.

It is proper to add that security is made a speciality, so to speak, of the positive plan, by a deposit in the hands of trustees, (one of whom is THOMAS HUGHES,) of eighty per cent. of the premiums which are to be invested in Government stocks; and these deposits are withdrawable only when needed to pay the notes as they mature by the death of the insured. This would seem to round off the new plan completely. If there is any such "Positive" life insurance company in the United States we have never heard of it, and, if not, what an opening it presents for unemployed talent!

MINOR TOPICS.

JOHN J. BRADLEY makes a very lame reply to Controller GREEN's letter. He says that he never claimed that the interest on the public moneys should be considered as the property of the Chamberlain. It will be remembered that he claimed special credit for admitting them to be the property of the City. Mr. BRADLEY wisely abstains from pointing out where the difference between the two positions lies. His rather muddled attempt to show how very essential it is to keep City deposits and the interest on them in separate accounts, will, doubtless, be satisfactorily disposed of by the Controller. In his list of subordinates he rather unaccountably omits to define the duties of JAMES M. SWEENY, late Deputy Chamberlain, with a salary of ten thousand dollars a year. How the notorious brother of PETER B. continued to act as Deputy Chamberlain, Clerk of the Superior Court, Commissioner on Street Openings, and in numerous other capacities besides, is a mystery to the public, and finds, unfortunately, no elucidation at the hands of JOHN J. BRADLEY. Perhaps the man who drew salaries as Chamberlain, County Treasurer, and Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, while acting as State Senator, and running a livery-stable, could not find much to wonder at in the versatility of his subordinate.

"E. M." sends us $2 for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society. We entreat all who desire that the City waifs cared for by this most deserving charity should enjoy a merry Christmas to send contributions for the same purpose either to this office or to Mr. C. L. BRACE, No. 19 East Fourth-street, the Secretary of the Society. A dollar given to an institution like this is sure to be more fruitful of good than twenty bestowed in undiscriminating alms. Mr. BRACE will also receive subscriptions either in food or money for the purpose of giving the newsboys of the Eleventh Ward their usual Christmas dinner. We feel assured that the simple mention of the fact that the prospects of these little fellows getting their annual treat are at present rather slim, will be sufficient to induce the market men and other residents of the east side to furnish either the necessary supply of turkey or the money wherewith to purchase it.

It is not easy to appreciate the full significance of the question of a transfer of the sittings of the French National Assembly from Versailles to Paris. It is a question, however, involving a good deal more than appears on its face. So long as the Assembly persists in refusing to trust themselves within the capital, as one of their Committees has just recommended, so long will it be apparent that the conservative policy of the Provincial delegates is supreme. A repetition of the *coup d'etat* of the mob of September, 1870, is, of course, the danger which the majority of the Deputies appear to dread. On the other hand, by remaining at Versailles the Assembly gives the Reds a good popular grievance to champion in Paris, and it moreover lays itself open to the charge of being unrepublican enough to distrust the attachment to law and order of a powerful section of the sovereign people.

While it is pointed out that there is no sentence in the message of President THIERS to which the Germans can object, there is much in that document to suggest caution. M. THIERS asks to be permitted to create an immense army, and to lay out large sums on the frontier defenses. He demands that every Frenchman shall be liable to service in time of war, and he announces with significant emphasis that most friendly relations exist between France and Russia. These things cannot be described as menaces to Germany; but as certainly they refer to the possibility of fighting Germany again, if they refer to anything. The new German Army bill and the message of President THIERS point to the same contingency, and the latter is the natural reply to the former. Neither France nor Germany wishes to be construed as threatening the other; but each wishes the other distinctly to understand that preparation is to be made for all possible emergencies.

The astronomers say that the late explosion in the sun hurled flying *débris* to the height of over two hundred thousand miles; and that the huge protuberance which rose some fifteen thousand miles above the "chromosphere," and subsequently burst, was composed of hydrogen gas. If such an unexpected ebullition as this can take place, who knows what may happen next, or whether another and more tremendous catastrophe may not blow the sun himself to atoms, and relegate us all to "Chaos and old Night!" The intimate knowledge we are promised of the sun's "corona" would be of little use if followed by such an event as this, and it is to be hoped that the world will soon receive scientific assurance that the recent disturbance was purely of a gaseous or ephemeral order, and not at all likely to herald the destruction of the solar system.

Six thousand Communists are to be sent at once to New-Caledonia. It is said that great activity exists in consequence on that lonely island, to the population of which even *forçats* are regarded as welcome additions. New-Caledonia, like St. Helena, is held to be a spot from which it is impossible to escape. The military force is, however, to be increased [illegible] and 1,200 marines have already been sent from France for this purpose. New-Caledonia has a more stable government than they enjoy at Paris. It is a pure despotism, and has never changed, let the revolutions at home be what they might. Although there is an ostensible "Council of Administration," consisting of two officials from France and two of the leading inhabitants, the Governor of the island rules supreme; and it would certainly appear that this is not too great a compensation for living in one of the most desolate places on the face of the earth.

We have never claimed to have the best Police in the world, but we may be thankful at least that Superintendent KELSO has not reached the peculiar degree of skill displayed by one of his Russian contemporaries. This functionary, who is said to be potent in influence and high in favor at the Court, aspired to a certain legacy. Unhappily, a number of his kinsfolk stood between him and the coveted prize. He set at work the machinery of his department. One by one the troublesome heirs disappeared, some dying suddenly, others being banished to the mines, until ten of them had been put out of the way. Everything was going swimmingly, when somebody blundered. One of the heirs escaped, and exposed the plot to Count SCHOUVALOFF, the head of the department. The good Count, however, declined to interfere, such privileges being apparently reckoned among the perquisites of the Russian Police, just as here our detectives consider themselves entitled to an occasional commission from a burglar or bond-robber. The heir then appealed to the Czar, and the Russian copy of TWEED will probably emulate the fate of his illustrious compeer by going to the jail himself.

A Parisian journal, in an obituary of the late Lord CHESTERFIELD, observes that he was one of the most distinguished boxers in England, and that he once fought with TOM SAYERS, the husband of ADAH MENKEN. The result of this conflict is represented as something like a "draw," the combatants having pounded each other "reciprocally to a lamentable condition," and having been forcibly separated after a forty minutes' engagement. Of course, the whole story is a tissue of blunders, as Mr. J. C. HEENAN, who is now in London, can readily attest; and the Parisian writer knows no more of the matter than that distinguished master of "*le boxe*" professes to know of the stolen vouchers. There are some subjects that Frenchmen cannot even approach without falling into absurd mistakes, and fisticuffs is among the number.

Statistics of the Coal Trade—The Miners' Intentions.

From the Mauch Chunk (Penn.) Gazette, Dec. 21.

Up to the close of last week, there has been transported south from here, over both railroads and the canal, since the 1st of January, 4,140,473.16 tons. Last week the shipments from here amounted to 93,264.18 tons, being 3,220 tons more than the preceding week. The corresponding week last year 104,752.13 tons were sent south from here, and the total for last year to this time was 4,543,647.09 tons. In comparing the shipments of the past week and the present year with corresponding dates of last year, we find a decrease for the week of 1871 of 11,487.15 tons, and a decrease for the present year of 403,173.13 tons.

There was a slight improvement in trade, but the closing of navigation east will be apt to put a stop to it. The cold weather will have a good effect upon the market, but it will be temporary. There is some coal being taken along the line this week, and this encourages shippers. After the first of the new year everybody hopes for and expects a better market, though upon just what grounds nobody can state. Notwithstanding the low price of coal, we do not believe the men want to turn out. We have been among them a great deal this week, and from what we can learn we believe they will work all Winter, in this region, at least. This is satisfactory, and we have no doubt but the men will be satisfied that this course is the wise one.

In the Schuylkill and Wyoming regions there may be a turn-out next month, though there is nothing yet definitely decided on. There was a marked decline in prices for December in Schuylkill, and if they again fall in January, it will be almost impossible for men or operators to work and make any money. Already some collieries in Northumberland County are working on half time, and others are idle altogether. This is the case, to some extent, in all the regions, and is the cause of the smaller shipments. The Board of Arbitration of the Lehigh region met on Wednesday at Hazleton, and unanimously agreed that the rate of wages of the present year should be continued for 1872. The shipments will not foot up as much as we hoped for this year. Had the Lehigh Valley Railroad carried as much as it did last year, we would have had a large increase, as the Lehigh and Susquehanna will have transported up to the close of next week about 400,000 tons more than last year, which is largely in excess of any previous season.

Diminished Production in Virginia.

The Richmond *Dispatch* speaks dolefully of the material prospects of Virginia, asserting that the productions of the State have diminished every year since the war. To show this it gives figures extracted from its own commercial columns, in relation to wheat and tobacco, and says:

> "The receipts by canal give an idea of the production of tobacco in the James River Valley—showing for five years before and five years since the war an annual average diminution of nearly half. In the State at large, the production for five years before and five years since the war is as sixty-seven to forty-five. This assumes that a hogshead of tobacco is now what it was formerly. But now, every tub that weighs 700 pounds is rated a hogshead. Besides this a large quantity of tobacco is reprised and is thereby counted twice. As to wheat, the diminution is still greater—the production for five years since the war being as one to four what it was for the five preceding the war. In 1869 and '70 considerable quantities of wheat were received by the consolidated line from Northern Alabama and East Tennessee. The last crop was an almost entire failure in that district, and the receipts fell off half, leaving us to our own poverty. So great was this that the Richmond millers were compelled to buy cargoes of wheat at the North to keep their mills running and to fill orders. Cattle, sheep, horses, hogs and poultry—which enter so largely into the wealth and comfort of every community—have diminished at a greater ratio than the leading staples."

The Wisconsin Election—Official Statement.

The following are the footings of the vote for State officers in Wisconsin, Nov. 7, as officially canvassed:

Republican.		Democratic.	
Governor, Washburn	78,301	Doolittle	68,91
Lt.-Governor, Pettit	77,751	Rice	66,9
Sec. State, Breese	77,923	Montgomery	68,4
Treasurer, Baetz	79,920	Klaus	68,17
Att'y-General, Barlow	78,326	Bragg	68,30
Supt. Instruction, Fallows	78,502	Parker	68,2
Prison Com'r, Wheeler	78,915	Johnson	68,37
Com'r Immig'n, Johnson	78,770	Boden	68,3

Alluding to these figures, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says:

> "It will be seen that Mr. BAETZ gallantly leads the column, although the Democratic newspapers repeatedly assured the public before the election that he was certain to be beaten in consequence of the disaffection of the Germans. The close average vote demonstrates better than anything else can possibly do how well drilled and compact are the ranks of the party, and how little affected our voters are by incidental and local questions."

The Forests and Lakes of Maine.

The whole area of the State of Maine is about 30,000 miles, of which the great primeval northern forest contains over 20,000 square miles. It is largely composed of tall pines. There are about 1,800 lakes in the State, covering nearly 3,000 square miles. Nearly all these lakes lie at the head of rivers which run to the sea, and their great altitude gives to their descending water an immense power. Rangely Lake is 1,500 feet, and Lakes Umbagog and Moosehead are each over 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the whole surface of the State is, on an average, 600 feet in elevation, so that the water of all the lakes and rivers must fall that distance. The Commissioner estimates the total water-power of the State to be equal to the combined working energy of 34,000,000 men, laboring night and day, all the year round, or, counting that which is available, exceeding the actual working power of all the men in the United States, England, France and Germany.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SICKLES

His Reception by a Delegation of the Third Army Corps.

An Interview with Him—Our Relations with Spain of a Friendly Character—The Cuban Question.

Major-Gen. SICKLES and his Spanish bride arrived in this City yesterday morning by the steamer *Cuba*, of the Cunard line. The ship had a long and stormy passage, which was endured by the General, however, without serious inconvenience. Mrs. SICKLES was less fortunate, and found her couch the most desirable place during a great part of the voyage. Both the General and Mrs. SICKLES terminate the voyage in excellent health and spirits.

A deputation of the Third Army Corps Union met the *Cuba* at Quarantine, in the United States revenue cutter *Northerner*, and there extended the General a cordial welcome home. The deputation consisted of Brig.-Gen. MORGAN, Assistant Postmaster; Major W. W. BULLARD, Gen. J. D. MCGREGOR, Col. STEWART, Major TATE and several others. The General and Mrs. SICKLES were taken aboard the *Northerner* at Quarantine, and came up to the City in her, the time being consumed in a pleasant interchange of greetings, and the enjoyment of a liberal collation provided by the Union. The *Northerner* landed her party at the foot of Christopher-street, where carriages were in waiting to convey the General and his bride to the Brevoort House, where apartments had been engaged for them. They reached the hotel about noon, and remained quietly in their rooms the rest of the day, receiving the congratulations of their many friends.

In the evening the General received a reporter of the TIMES, with whom he entered into a lengthy conversation on the questions relating to his mission and the relations existing between this country and Spain.

REPORTER—Your return to this country, General, is variously interpreted, and the public are very anxious to know if it has any political significance.

Gen. SICKLES—I have not yet seen or read any of the speculations or comments of the journals in reference to my visit. There is, however, nothing in the relations between the United States and Spain, so far as I know, which should occasion any uneasiness. All the pending questions between the two countries of which I have had charge, have yielded to diplomatic agencies and negotiations, and judging from what I know of the disposition of the Spanish Government, and the moderation evinced by our own, I have no apprehensions for the future.

REPORTER.—At the moment of the announcement of your return to this country, it was popularly reported that our relations with Spain were in a delicate situation, because of what was supposed to be a failure on the part of Spain to fulfill certain agreements with our Government in the conduct of the war in Cuba. What foundation was there for such reports?

Gen. SICKLES.—None. The frequent changes in the Ministry in Madrid, of which I think there have been eight since my official residence at that Court, combined with the unsettled condition of affairs in the country, the establishment of a new dynasty, and the introduction of a new constitution, have delayed the inauguration of a new and better colonial policy, to which the Liberal Party in Spain is committed by repeated pledges made to the United States through official channels. These difficulties have likewise deferred the fulfillment of equally solemn though less formal engagements made in Spain by the Liberal leaders to their own constituents. The truth is that with the best intentions on the part of the enlightened statesmen of the revolution, their tenure of power has been so brief that unsupported as they have been by a working majority in the Spanish Congress, owing to the multitude of factions into which that body is divided, very little has been done in the way of national or colonial legislation. For example, for the past three years no appropriation bill has passed the Spanish Cortes. And although several loans for very large amounts have been raised, neither the Congress nor the country is yet informed of the terms upon which they were negotiated or the disposition made of the proceeds.

REPORTER—Do you attribute the anarchy that reigns in Cuba and the inhumane conduct of the war against the insurgents in that island to this cause?

Gen. SICKLES—The Colonial administration in Cuba belongs to the past epoch of Spanish history. The Spanish revolution of 1868, which has done so much to improve the situation of affairs in the Peninsula, although much remains to be done even there, has as yet accomplished nothing in the way of reform for Cuba. Something has been done in the Philippine Islands; Porto Rico has received a new Constitution somewhat liberal in its character, and an act looking to the abolition of slavery in Cuba, as well as Porto Rico, passed the Cortes last year. The great obstacle, however, to colonial reform in Cuba, apart from the unsettled situation of the mother country, to which I have adverted, is the indisposition of Spain to deal with the question while the war is pending. It is, perhaps, doubtful whether, as things are in Cuba, any radical measure of colonial reform could be carried out through the Spanish authorities in the island without provoking a more serious rebellion in Havana than was begun at Yara in October, 1868.

REPORTER—Is the war for the retention of Cuba popular with the Spanish nation?

Gen. SICKLES—Yes; the Spanish Army in Cuba numbers about 50,000 regular troops exclusive of the volunteers raised on the island. This is the only force that is raised in Spain by voluntary enlistments. The regular army of the nation is only kept up by conscription. This is an indication of the willingness of the people to make great sacrifices for the retention of the island. The annual losses of the army in Cuba are estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 men, and the effective strength is maintained by troops enlisted in the Peninsula.

REPORTER—Is there no voice in Spain favorable to the independence of Cuba?

Gen. SICKLES—The subject is frequently, and I may say, frankly, discussed in the Spanish Press; and journals of ability and influence, representing various shades of political opinion, discuss the relative advantages of independence, colonial reform, a qualified autonomy like that of Canada, and the perpetuation of the old régime. While I may say that for the past three years the relations of Spain to her American possessions have been treated as an open question for discussion in the public prints, which, so far as I know, had not been the case hitherto. There is no one of the parties in Spain, and, since the death of Gen. PRIM, no prominent statesman, who would be likely to consent to the independence of Cuba.

REPORTER—Does the conduct of the war meet with the approval of the Spanish people?

Gen. SICKLES—The conduct of the war in Cuba differs in nothing from the conduct of civil wars in Spain during the present century, as from the wars so long sustained by the same nation for the retention of her Mexican and South American possessions. Although the severe measures employed in Cuba are not calculated to offend Spanish opinion, it is nevertheless true that in deference to the repeated remonstrances of the United States, instructions have been frequently given to the Spanish commanders in Cuba to observe the milder and less sanguinary modes of warfare practised by other nations in our day.

REPORTER—Does the Spanish Government understand the impotence of its commanders to carry out these behests?

Gen. SICKLES—Yes, and deplores it. Gen. SERRANO, who was Prime Minister in July last, when CAVADA was captured, interposed at my request, in order that no action should be taken in his case until the representations made in his behalf could be considered by the authorities at Madrid; but he was informed that CAVADA had been executed before his telegram was received. Cuba, it must be understood, is three thousand miles away from the mother country, and a hundred thousand troops in arms make a public opinion in and about Havana that can't be controlled by a telegram from Madrid.

REPORTER—Had the announcement of the execution of the medical students in Havana been received at Madrid before you left there?

Gen. SICKLES—Yes; and it was immediately followed by loud demands in influential journals for additional re-enforcements to be sent to the Island. Spanish public opinion, from the information received, found but little to condemn in the act.

REPORTER—In your opinion, has our Administration adopted as energetic measures as it could have done for the amelioration of affairs in the Island?

Gen. SICKLES—The Government has left no diplomatic means unemployed which might have contributed to the pacification of the island or the amelioration of the barbarities of the war. Intervention could not have been resorted to without the authority of Congress, for that could mean nothing less than war. Congress is the war-making power.

REPORTER—Have all cases that have been submitted through you to the Spanish Government for the redress of grievances growing out of the war been satisfactorily adjusted by that Government?

Gen. SICKLES—All our reclamations for injuries received by our citizens during the war in Cuba for which indemnities have not been already awarded have been referred to a mixed commission of arbitrators for final adjustment, their decision to be binding on both parties. That commission is now sitting in Washington. This negotiation was concluded by me at Madrid in February last.

REPORTER—Then you anticipate nothing to disturb the amicable relations existing between this country and Spain?

Gen. SICKLES—I am not aware of any ground of complaint made by Spain against the United States. On the contrary, the several Spanish Cabinets with which I have had relations have repeatedly acknowledged the satisfactory manner with which our Government has performed all its international obligations and duties growing out of the struggle in Cuba.

REPORTER—Is there any truth in the report that you have been retained by the English shareholders of the Erie Railroad Company to prosecute their interests in this country, as against the present management of the Erie Railroad?

Gen. SICKLES—None at all. When I was in England I met some of those gentlemen, who consulted with me in regard to their affairs, but beyond that there is nothing in the report. When I shall have completed the public business that has called me home, and which may detain me here six weeks or two months, I expect to return immediately to Madrid.

The General will remain in the City until after the Holidays, as he is informed that Secretary FISH is to spend the Christmas season at home. He will then repair to Washington. The Third Corps Union have tendered him a banquet during his stay, which he has provisionally accepted. He intimates, however, that this is the only public demonstration he will accept, and that he would decline that if it had any political significance; but as the Union consists of his old officers and soldiers, he cannot forego the pleasure of meeting them in a social reunion.

CHRISTMAS PREPARATIONS.

Dinners to be Given at the Charitable Institutions—Contributions Wanted.

The charitable institutions, according to annual custom, will provide liberal entertainments for the destitute poor and homeless children of this City on Christmas Day. Many thousands of people will sit down to a generous dinner, provided for them by the liberality of our citizens, and considerable money will be spent in rendering the day a happy and welcome one to the inmates of our numerous asylums.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Christmas Day will be kept at the Five Points House of Industry in the usual style. There will be services in the chapel at noon, a dinner for the children and the out-door pensioners at 1 P. M., and services in the afternoon from 2 o'clock till 4. The exercises will consist of singing and recitations by the children. A Christmas-tree will be a feature of the occasion, and toys, books, dolls, &c., enough to supply 400 expectant little ones will have to be furnished. Donations of articles suitable for the Christmas Tree will be gladly received by the Superintendent of this excellent institution. A cordial invitation is extended to all who can find time to pay the little ones a visit, and see the inner workings of what may be truly termed a "House of Industry."

HOWARD MISSION.

The managers of the Howard Mission make an earnest appeal for their little ones on Christmas Day. The chapel will be open at 10 A. M., and dinner will be eaten about noon. The giving out of presents, &c., will commence immediately afterward, and the doors will be closed at 2. The average daily attendance at the Mission schools has been 381; at the Sunday-school, 395 and about 400 children sit down to table daily. About $20,000 is required for the support of the Mission for the coming year, and for this sum the managers must rely almost entirely on voluntary contributions. The sum of $50 will support a child in the institution for a year. All who desire to visit the Mission on Christmas Day are cordially invited to attend.

EMIGRANTS' REFUGE, WARD'S ISLAND.

A bountiful feast will be provided for the destitute at this charitable asylum, by the Commissioners of Emigration. On Monday last 1,900 exiles were living on the island, and it is expected that by Christmas day the number will have materially increased. Dinner will be provided at 1 o'clock for about 2,500 people, and will consist of roast turkeys, beef, pudding and the usual concomitants of charitable feasts.

NEWS-BOYS' LODGING-HOUSES.

The principal home of the news-boys, in Park-place, is busy with preparations for the generous feast to be given on Christmas Day. The large store-room yesterday presented an enlivening sight. An immense ox was being cut up into suitable roasting and boiling pieces, to grace the dinner-table. Christmas brings no rest to the news-boys, so that their feast will take place at the fashionable hour of 6½ P. M., when 350 boys, after their hard day's work, are expected to sit down to a bounteous dinner consisting of the before-mentioned beef, hams, pies, fruit, and other luxuries. At the conclusion of the dinner a miscellaneous entertainment will be given by the boys themselves, comprising singing and gymnastics; and an ex-newsboy will deliver an appropriate and humorous address.

RANDALL'S ISLAND NURSERY.

Preparations of a most extensive kind are going on at this institution for the coming Christmas festival. In addition to the Holiday dinner, which will be prepared for 800 little ones, a special feast is to be provided for the sick and convalescent children. This portion of the proceedings will be superintended by Mrs. A. H. GIBBONS, who for twenty years has furnished a Christmas tree, and appropriate Holiday gifts for the little patients. A concert will take place in the evening in the large hall of the asylum, when some excellent music will be rendered by a well-trained chorus of 400 voices. Many prominent gentlemen and patrons of the institution will be present, and the nature of the entertainment generally is expected to attract a large number of visitors. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who have charge of the Randall's Island Nursery, announce also that their various almshouses, lunatic asylums and charity hospitals will each be provided with an appropriate Christmas treat.

NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

This well-known and meritorius institution will furnish a Christmas feast and entertainment of unusual magnitude this year. The President, Mr. A. R. WETMORE, with his usual liberality, will provide the dinner for the children at the Asylum, to the number of about 600, and 100 more will sit down to dinner at the House of Reception, in East Thirteenth-street. A Christmas tree will be furnished for each place, the presents and toys for which are furnished by the volunteer teachers of these establishments. At the Asylum, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth-street, a miscellaneous concert will take place in the evening, the instrumental music being furnished by the juvenile cornet band. Mr. WETMORE is expected to be present, and address his little friends.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

All the lodging-houses of this Society will furnishe special entertainments on Christmas day. Wholesome and bountiful dinners will be provided for the juveniles, and at some of the houses concerts and amusements of various kinds will be organized by the children themselves. In addition to the Newsboy's Home, already mentioned, there are four houses of refuge under the care of the Society, and it is fully expected that over 1,000 children of both sexes will participate in the various feasts provided by the Society for them. The Girls' Lodging-house, in St. Mark's-place, is to be especially well cared for, as several charitable ladies of the neighborhood have determined to relieve the Society of this house for the day, and will entertain their little protegés in their own appropriate and generous style.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

A Christmas dinner will be furnished to the inmates of the Female Guardian Society, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street. Divine service will be held there during the day, and appropriate sacred music will be sung by the girls.

At the Protestant Half-orphan Asylum, West Tenth-street, about 150 young people will sit down to a hearty dinner provided by Mrs. J. M. BRADLEY. Christmas presents and toys will be distributed during the evening.

Christmas in Brooklyn.

Preparations are being made in all the churches for the due celebration of Christmas. In St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Rev. A. PADDOCK, D. D., Rector, the Sunday-school anniversary will be held at 7½ P. M., at which there will be singing of carols and addresses made. Christmas morning at 11, the usual services and the following music: Anthem, "There were Shepherds;" "Venite," manuscripts; 1. Gloria Patri, manuscripts; 2. Gloria Patri, GUNTHER; 3. Gloria Patri, air from CONCONE'S Mass in F; Te Deum, LLOYD; Benedictus, GUNTHER; Gloria Tibi, Church Choir; Hymn 45, G. W. WARREN. After the sermon, "Song of Noel," ADAM; Trisagion, Church Choir; Hymn 95, Christmas; Gloria in Excelsis, old, choir. Miss STOTHARD, first soprano; Miss TILTON, first alto; Mr. DYE, first basso; Mr. JAMES BOGLE, Jr., first tenor; Mr. H. E. HUTCHINSON, organist and conductor.

At St. Ann's P. E. Church, on the Heights, Rev. NOAH HUNT SCHENCK, rector, the service on Christmas morning will commence at 10½, with an organ prelude, Chopin; Adeste Fidelis, solos and chorus, Novello; Cantique de Noel, soprano solo; Grand Venite, Est, solos and chorus; Glorias in C, F and C, Est; Grand Te Deum in C, Loretz, Jr., solos and chorus, harp and cellos; Jubilate in C, Loretz, Jr., chorus with boys; Psalm 89, Carl Wagner, chorus; Gloria Tibi in B, Loretz, Jr., chorus; Hymn 46, old, by congregation and choir; Offertory Hymn, Loretz, Jr., alto solo, and female chorus, the words being by Rev. George T. Packard, assistant minister of St. Ann's. Agnus Dei, Mass in G, Loretz, Jr., alto, soprano solo, and grand chorus; Ter Sanctus in A minor, Loretz, Jr.; soprano solo and chorus; Communion Hymn, No. 350; "Gloria in Excelsis," Samuel Jackson; closing Hymn, "Holy Night;" organ voluntary; choir, Miss Sconcia, prima donna, Mrs. Christianson, contralto; Mr. Chauncey Ives, Jr., tenor solo; Mr. A. C. Loretz, bass solo, and others; chorus and boys; Mr. Oueish, harpist; Mr. J. M. Loretz, Jr., organist; Mr. Carl Wagner, assistant organist.

At Elm-place Congregational Church, Rev. HENRY POWERS, Pastor, the following is the order of exercises at this church to-morrow:

Te Deum	Mosenthal
Christmas Anthem, "There were Shepherds,"	Dudley Buck.
"Hark! the Herald Angels Sing"	Murlin
Gloria Patri	Mosenthal
Offertoire, "Christmas Morn"	Ch. Gounod
"Hark! What Mean Those Holy Voices"	Buck
Gloria Patri	Murlin
Chant (Supplicatory)	Murlin

Choir—Miss MARY LOUISE SEGUR, soprano; Mrs. J. B. HAKES, contralto; Mr. S. H. MURLIN, tenor and leader; Mr. IVAN E. MORAWSKI, basso; Mr. E. C. PHELPS, organist.

At Fleet-street M. E. Church a grand concert and entertainment will be given on Christmas night by the choir and Sunday-school of this Church, in aid of the Sunday-school. Several eminent musical personages have offered to assist in the programme. There will be a choice and extended variety of musical selections presented, including solos, duetts, quartettes and choruses. Recitations of a pleasing character will also be given, the whole making a very fitting conclusion to the festivities of the day.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

The *Scotsman* understands that during the present session twenty-eight ladies have matriculated at the University of Edinburgh, and that of these ten are studying for the medical profession.

The following advertisement appears in *Galignani's Messenger*: "A French nobleman, aged forty-five, widower, without children, desires to unite himself in matrimony with an English or American lady, whether a widow or not, who speaks a little French or Italian, and has a yearly income of £1,000. For all particulars write in English or French, to, &c."

The Levant *Times* says: "The supplementary two and a half per cent., levied in addition to the tithe of ten per cent., has been abolished by a special order of the Sultan. This measure will be a great relief to the agricultural industry of the Empire. Owing to the continuance of the dearth at Tripoli, in Barbary, the Imperial Government has extended the exemption from import duty to flour and beans as well as grain."

The damage done by the fire which occurred on the 5th inst. in the Magazins des Louvre, will not exceed $125,000. The fire was caused by the imprudence of one of the gas company's workmen, who was repairing the gas-pipes. The French insurance companies interested intend to recover their losses from the gas company.

An action to recover possession of a picture wrongfully detained has been tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, in London. It was painted by Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, and was valued at 2,000 guineas. The plaintiff was an unmarried daughter of the late Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL, Bart., formerly a banker in the Strand, and the defendant, who was connected with the PAUL family by marriage, was a nephew of the late Archdeacon HARE. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

The Lucerne correspondent of the *Swiss Times*, writing on the 30th ult., states that the funeral obsequies of the Prince of GIRGENTI took place with all the pomp which the limited circumstances of the place would permit. All that display for which the Roman Catholic Church shows such predilection on such occasions, so far as was possible, was manifested. The body of the unfortunate Prince was deposited in the vault at Mariahilf; after a time, very probably it will be transferred to some place of sepulture of the BOURBONS.

The London *Tablet* says: "The Emperor of Brazil purposes to leave Rome for Geneva on the 10th inst., and to reach Paris on the 13th or 14th. His Majesty contemplates a stay of five weeks in France. When the Emperor and Empress were at Naples they visited the Azure Grotto. The Empress remained outside in a yawl, the sea being rough at the time. Her Majesty was seated beside the helmsman, when he let the handle of the rudder slip from his hand. In leaning over to catch it he lost his balance and fell overboard. Just as he was disappearing the Empress caught hold him, and succeeded in saving his life."

It is stated by the *Patrie* that the French Government intends to establish depots in Paris in which will be concentrated the necessary stores for the great fortifications that are to be constructed in the Department of the Seine as well as in the twenty-four other departments, which will contribute in a direct manner to the defence of the capital. "The experience obtained during the last war will not be lost," it adds, "and Paris, as is well known, is to be fortified according to a new system, which will prevent it from being invested any more, and consequently from being besieged."

The Sicilian journals give an account of an atrocious murder just committed in that island. M. PLACIDO ARNATO, living in Castel di Lucio, near Messina, went out about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but had not gone far when he was stopped by twelve mounted and armed brigands. They detained him until 1 o'clock in the morning, when they conducted him back to the town and instructed him to knock at his brother's house. He did so, but as soon as he heard some one about to open the door he cried out, "Keep all fast or you will be murdered!" The bandits immediately fired all their guns at him, and he was covered with wounds, but remained alive. A neighbor, on hearing the detonations, having opened his window and looked out, two bullets struck him in the forehead and killed him. The robbers then moved off, leaving M. ARNATO on the pavement. One of his wounds was in the thigh. The limb has been amputated, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The horror of the famine in Persia has not yet reached its climax. Major S. A. SMITH, assistant resident, writing from Bushire, says the people are worn to skeletons, the children "to famished beasts," and some of them are always trodden down and killed in the daily rush for the English rice. Mr. A. J. S. ADAMS, traveling in Teheran about two months ago, says, in a note published by the Sunderland *Times*, that in the crowds who swarm in the barrack-square to receive a dole of small silver from the Shah, hundreds, men and women, are literally stark naked, worn to the bone, and covered with sores. The people follow the visitor howling for bread; "two men lie upon the ground, quite dead, and a third is laid upon one side of the bazaar, covered with a piece of dirty cotton. A naked woman lies in the agony of death, surrounded by a crowd of beings almost as badly off as herself. The next form is that of a woman, who scrapes from the ground a handful of melon-seed and filth, which she divides between her two children." This is one morning's ride. There is no help for any of them, though the Shah has—as Mr. MURRAY testifies—bucketsful of jewels in the private treasury, and the famine cannot end until July.

Parisian Feeling Toward Napoleon.

To illustrate the feeling entertained by some of the Parisians toward LOUIS NAPOLEON, the Boston *Transcript* says: "The two-sous pieces of French money are stamped with the head of LOUIS NAPOLEON, surrounded with the emblem 'NAPOLEON III., Empereur,' and the date. In one of these pieces, now before us, an engraver has very skillfully put a Prussian helmet upon the head and engraved an iron collar around the neck, with the ominous word 'Sedan' upon it."

Brentano's.

BRENTANO'S immense store in Union-square is always full of novelties, but now that the Holiday season is upon us, we find such an assortment of new books and periodicals there as cannot, we think, be equaled elsewhere, certainly not surpassed. There is no Christmas annual published which BRENTANO does not receive, and if, perchance, he should not have it in his store when you call for it, he will procure it for you as quickly as railroad or steam-boat can bring it. BRENTANO attends to business himself. Although he has a first-rate staff of clerks and assistants, he knows well that the eye of the master "overseeth all," and that we must keep to our business if we would have it keep us. His store is consequently one of the best arranged and conducted in the City. Of newspapers, foreign and domestic, from the dignified London *Times* to the little *Echos de Paris*, and of magazines from the *Revue de Deux Mondes* to *Harper's* and the *Galaxy*, there are no end. Here too may be found all the art, scientific, fashion and sporting journals of the world, with all the illustrated papers and new novels, and among those specially adapted for Holiday reading we may mention *Beeton's Christmas Annual*, the *Quiver*, *World of Fashion*, *Belgravia Annual*, *Tinsley's Magazine*, *Once a Week*, *Bow Bells*, *Infant's Magazine*, *Children's Friend*, the *Children's Prize*, and a variety of illustrated almanacs.

The Best Holiday Present,

A Sewing-machine, and the best Sewing-machine is a FLORENCE. No. 39 Union-square, New-York.

Corner Fulton and Jay streets, Brooklyn.

—*Advertisement.*

Benedict Bros.,

NO. 171 BROADWAY.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
DIAMONDS,
FINE WATCHES,
AND
RICH JEWELRY.

—*Advertisement.*

THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENT FOR A LADY—A Grover & Baker Sewing-machine. Sales-rooms No. 495 Broadway, and No. 544 3d-av.—*Advertisement.*

WATCH NO. 21,039, STEM WINDER—manufactured by United States Watch Company, (GILES, WALES & CO.,) Marion, N. J., has been carried by me four months; its total variation from mean time being seven seconds per month.—*S. M. Beard, firm of Beards & Cummings, No. 128 Front-st., New-York.—Advertisement.*

HOLIDAY PRESENTS of affection and charity for wife, mother, sister and friend.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINE.
No. 625 Broadway.
—*Advertisement.*

FURS.—The best place to purchase a choice set of Furs is at BURKE'S, No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Give BURKE a call.—*Advertisement.*

DURNO'S SNUFF, a medicinal compound for diseases of the head and throat. No tobacco.—*Advertisement.*

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,

NO. 22 JOHN-STREET AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE,
NOW OPENING FOR THE HOLIDAYS
A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF
SHELL JEWELRY,
FINE CORAL SETS,
SCARF-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &C.
RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
DRESSING-CASES,
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
WRITING-DESKS, BRONZE
INKSTANDS, PAPER WEIGHTS, &C.
FINE WATCHES A SPECIALTY.
—*Advertisement.*

Diamonds,

FINE WATCHES,
RICH JEWELRY,
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
TRAVELING BAGS,
AND
CHOICE ARTICLES,
SUITABLE FOR
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
TAYLOR, OLMSTED & TAYLOR,
—*Advertisement.* No. 5 Bond-st., New-York.

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GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Old pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.

WARE-ROOMS, STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, Dec. 24, will contain the usual variety of interesting matter under the following heads:

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

ORIGINAL SKETCHES, giving interesting information on all sorts of subjects in an entertaining form.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS, as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing the newest gossip at home and abroad, and announcements of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, affording considerable information of interest to our National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The excessive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

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CORAL EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
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GOLD LOCKETS AND NECKLACES.
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HANDKERCHIEF-RINGS, GLOVE-FASTENERS
DIAMOND RINGS AND STUDS.
CHILDREN'S GOLD AMULETS.
CHILDREN'S GOLD RINGS AND EAR-RINGS.
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GOLD THIMBLES.
SEE PRICES BEFORE BUYING.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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ALL THE NEW STYLES FELT HATS,
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Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

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French Embroidered Slippers for ladies and gents; Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, in every variety, selling at popular prices. Also, English manufactured waterproof Boots, for gentlemen's wear, at No. 573 Broadway.
C. C. RICHMOND.

Colgate & Co.'s

"CASHMERE BOUQUET,"
For the Holidays.

A Shot Through the Leg.—The residences of L. F. Myers, Esq., Clifton, and Samuel Barton, Esq., Garretson, were saved from burglars, on Thursday night last, by HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. Mr. Myers put a shot through the leg of one of the burglars. Messrs. Hall and Ward, neighbors, were badly robbed the same night, as they had no protection but a number of watch-dogs.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Mrs. M. G. Brown has prepared a DOLLAR TEST SET of the METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY for the masses; put up in three two-ounce bottles. It passes into the system through Eyes, Ears and Scalp, and will do more to deliver the system from disease than a ton weight of drugs. Sold by A. HUDNUT, Druggist, *Herald* Building; also of Druggists' Depot. Inclose ten cents to the University, No. 51 Bond-st., for the enlarged pamphlet of sixty-eight pages.

For Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, Rough or dry skin upon the face, use PERRY'S VEGETABLE EMOLLIENT. It is cleanly, agreeable and perfectly efficacious. For children, it is invaluable, keeping their skin soft and smooth in the coldest weather. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist. No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Saunders, No. 7 Astor House, has a great variety of fine imported pocket-knives, combination and scissor knives, razors and scissors (single or in cases,) table cutlery, &c.; also razor strops and toilet articles, at prices to suit all.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Buy the Halford Table Sauce.—It is by far the best. Let no grocer who has an overstock of poor imported sauces sell you something which has no other merit than that it was put up in England.

Beautiful Flowing Hair for the Holidays.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair, stops its falling out, increases its growth. Sold everywhere.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Drunkenness and Opium-Eating.—Dr. BEERS, No. 107 4th-av., has a permanent and painless cure for both. Call or send stamp for evidence.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

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I am about to sail in a week or two on a voyage to Europe, and should as soon think of exposing myself to the changing skies of England without an overcoat, as without a supply of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.
—*Rev. Dr. Dowling, formerly Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, New-York.*

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For a Stylish and Elegant Holiday Hat, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHIED, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

ARCHER—SEELY.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Dec. 21, by the Rev. J. H. Pitcher, SEAMON ARCHER, of Scarsdale, to LAURA SEELY, of Greenburg.

BUTLER—WHITE.—At the First Presbyterian Church, Edgewater, Staten Island, by Rev. J. E. Rockwell, D. D., HENRY L. BUTLER, Jr., to CORNELIA, daughter of the late Dr. S. P. White, of this City.

KIP—SPIES.—Dec. 21, by Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D., WM. BERGH KIP, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., to S. ANNIE, youngest daughter of A. W. Spies, Esq., of this City.

VAN VLECK—WAKEMAN.—Thursday, Dec. 21, by Rev. N. S. Rulison, ABRAHAM VAN VLECK to ANNIE, daughter of the late David B. Wakeman, Esq. No cards.

VER PLANCK—CAMPBELL.—At St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, on Thursday, 21st inst., by Rev. Dr Rudder, JULIA, daughter of Hon. Jas. H. Campbell, of Philadelphia, to PHILIP W. VER PLANCK, of New-York.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Rahway, N. J., Dec. 21, 1871, WILLIAM F. BROWN, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence at Rahway.

BEVERLIN.—On Friday, Dec. 22, at Gramercy Park House, CHARLES B. BEVERLIN, aged 23 years.

The remains will be taken to Cleveland, Ohio, for interment.

BOERUM.—On Friday, Dec. 22, ABRAHAM REMSEN infant son of F. Rapelje and Diana R. Boerum, aged 6 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Dec. 24, at 2 P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 155 Nostrand-av., Brooklyn.

BYNNER.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 21, 1871, JOHN L. BYNNER, eldest son of the late Edwin Bynner, of Boston, Mass., aged 31 years.

Remains interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

BAILE.—In Jersey City, on Dec. 20, JOSEPH STUART BAILE, son of Robert and Mary Baile, aged 1 year, 3 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 200 Wayne-st.

CRISSY.—On Thursday, the 21st inst., ANGELINE MARIA CRISSY, relict of Samuel F. Crissy, in the 67th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 12 Commerce-st., on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DAY.—Suddenly, at Concord, N. H., on Tuesday, 19th inst., JOHN LORD, son of Henry and Phœbe Lord Day, aged 14 years 8 months.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., on Saturday, 23d inst., at 10½ A. M., without further invitation.

DOAN.—In Newtown, Long Island, Dec. 20, Mrs. RHODA DOAN, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandson, George Gowin, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Hudson, N. Y., papers will please copy.

GUNN.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 21, ALEXANDER N. GUNN, M. D., in his 61st year.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., (Rev. Dr. Crosby's.) The relatives and friends of the family, together with the members of the Academy of Medicine, and the Medical Society of the County of New-York, and the medical profession generally, are invited to attend without further notice.

HOLMES.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, 20th inst., ANNIE JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of Madison and Lucy H. Holmes, in the 15th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 55 West 130th-st., on Saturday, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HOUGHTON.—On Friday evening, Dec. 22, CAROLINE G., wife of Rev. George H. Houghton, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Transfiguration and daughter of the late John Anthon.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 10 A. M.

SMITH.—On Friday, Dec. 22, 1871, ELIZABETH SMITH, widow of the late Wm. Smith, in the 85th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, Monday, Dec. 25, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 159 Allen-st.

TATE.—On Thursday, Dec. 21, 1871, ROBERT S. TATE, aged 32 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 683 Warren-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 24, 1871, at 2 P. M.

☞ Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

TRUMAN.—On Thursday, 21st December, SARAH V. TRUMAN, daughter of the late George and Sarah Truman.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on the 24th inst., at 12½ o'clock, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison-av. and 35th-st.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 20, PETER G. TAYLOR, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Savior, Pierrepont-street, corner Monroe-place, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Services at his late residence, No. 241 Washington-street, at 12¼ o'clock P. M.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

WICKHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 22, of pneumonia, FANNY T., daughter of Joseph P. Wickham, aged 23 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 31 Monroe-place, on Sunday, Dec. 24, at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken, on Monday, to Mattituck, Long Island, for interment. Train leaves foot of James-slip, at 8½ A. M.

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JUVENILE BOOKS,
in great variety.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER—OUT TO-DAY.—The first number of the New-York *Ledger* for the new year, published today at 12 o'clock, contains an original poem by ALFRED TENNYSON, the poet laureate of England, written expressly for the *Ledger*. The *Ledger* also contains original contributions from Rev. JAMES McCOSH, D. D., LL. D., President of Princeton College; Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of New-York; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Hon. JOHN G. SAXE, and other very distinguished writers.

From the New York Ledger.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.—We have made arrangements with Mr. BRYANT for a number of original poems by him, to be written expressly for the *Ledger* during the new year.

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New-York.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER—OUT TO-DAY.—The first number of the New-York *Ledger* for the new year, published today at 12 o'clock, contains an original poem by ALFRED TENNYSON, the poet laureate of England, written expressly for the *Ledger*. The *Ledger* also contains original contributions from Rev. JAMES McCOSH, D. D., LL. D., President of Princeton College; Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of New-York; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Hon. JOHN G. SAXE, and other very distinguished writers.

From the New-York Ledger.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.—We have made arrangements with Mr. BRYANT for a number of original poems by him, to be written expressly for the *Ledger* during the new year.

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The book is printed in extra large type, on heavy paper, and will be elegantly bound in various styles for the holidays. The engravings are admirably executed, and are as follows: Moses on Mount Pisgah viewing the Promised Land, (frontispiece;) also, old-age portraits of Elizabeth Fry, Martha Washington, and Drs. Bunting, Bangs and Longstreet.

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THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.

NO. XLVII. (WINTER NUMBER,) 1871.
CONTENTS:
- I. Bohemia; Its Political Vicissitudes and its Literature.
- II. Recollections of Daniel Webster.
- III. Brittany; Its Antiquities and its Legends.
- IV. Our Quack Doctors and How They Thrive.
- V. Fortified Cities.
- VI. Our National Finances.
- VII. Extinct Races of America—The Mound Builders.
- VIII. The Stellar Universe.
- IX. Notices and Criticisms.
- X. Insurance; Good, Bad and Indifferent.

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N. B.—During the present week this establishment will be kept open evenings.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 23, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Post-master.

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OFFICE MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
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J. W. BARTLETT, ESQ., NO. 569 BROADWAY. DEAR SIR: You ask my opinion in writing of the street lamps introduced in this City by you. I give it with pleasure. I have not seen any to equal them, either in this country or in Europe. They are stronger, and in every way superior to any other with which I am acquainted, and not only better but far more sightly in appearance.
Sincerely yours,
CHARLES ROOME, President.

$150,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Jan. 5; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF citizens of the Sixth Congressional District, at 7½, THIS EVENING, at Mohawk Hall, corner 8th-av. and 16th-st., to memorialize Congress in favor of amnesty upon the proper terms.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Meeting THIS EVENING at head quarters, No. 181 Chatham-st., at 8 o'clock.
DENIS SHEA, President.
WM. E. FOSTER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 22.

FIRST BOARD.

$40,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	109⅛
25,000	U.S.5-20R.,'62.s3.	109⅛
32,000	Tenn. 6s, old....	61
20,000	Tenn. 6s, n..s30.	61¼
20,000	do.........b30.	61⅛
10,000	do.............	61⅝
27,000	do.............	62
30,000	Va. 6s, Cons....	55
20,000	do............	56
10,000	do............	55½
5,000	do............	55¾
8,000	S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July...	24½
5,000	do............c.	24½
7,000	S. Car. 6s, new. April & Oct...	22
1,000	N.Y.&N.H 6s.bs	97
2,000	Mo.6s.H.&St.J.I	93¼
7,000	U. Pac. 1st......	91
6,000	do............	91¼
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	100
11,000	Tol. & W.C.C.bs	87
2,000	C.& R.I.& P. 7s.	108⅝
10,000	N. J. C. 1st, n...	104
5,000	M. & St. P. 1st.	94⅝
2,000	M.& St.P.1st.I.d	90
1,200	W. U. T. 7s, bs..	91
90	Ocean Bank.......	12
12	Continental Bank.	87
30	Park Bank........	155⅛
50	do..............	155⅜
100	Md. Coal Co.......	26⅜
300	W. U. Tel....b. c.	68
200	Quick. M. Co.b. c.	25¼
200	do.......b30.	25½
100	P. M. S.S.Co.b.c.c.	53⅛
100	Adams Express.s3	90⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex..	67
200	Reading.bet. call.	110⅛
100	Union Pac....b10.	28
100	do...bet. call.	28
400	do...........	27⅞
100	Clev. & Pitts.......	127⅛
100	Mil. & St. Paul...	53
100	N. Jer. Cen........	112
10	Del., L. & W......	108⅝
100	do...........	109¼
200	Chi. & R. I.......	104¼
25	Dub. & Sioux C...	72
100	Col., C. & J. C...c.	19
200	Tol., W. & W.b. c.	66⅝
100	C., C., C. & I..b. c.	87⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	113¼
105,000	do.........	113¼
9,000	U. S 6s, '81, C..	117½
60,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C..	109
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	109⅝
10,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65, n.	114⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109¼
15,000	Tenn. 6s, old....	62
15,000	Tenn. 6s, new...	62
40,000	Va. 6s, Consol...	55
5,000	do..........	55¾
5,000	do..........	55½
30,000	S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July...	24½
1,000	Cen. P. Gold B.	103⅝
1,000	Union Pac. 1st..	91⅛
1,000	U.P. 7s, L. G. B.	78¼
5,000	do........	78⅛
20,000	do..bet. call.	78
5,000	U. P. 10s, Inc...	81¾
5,000	do........	81⅛
1,000	Tol.& W. 1st, St. Louis Div......	86½
6,000	Col.,C.& I.C.1st.	88⅝
40,000	N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs.	88¼
800	Maryland Coal...	26
100	do........b30.	26½
100	West. U. Tel.......	68⅝
300	do..bet call.	68¼
100	Con. Coal of Md., bet. call.......	39½
100	Quicksilver Min..	26
100	Mariposa Pref....	1¼
1100	Pacific Mail......	53¾
200	do..bet. call.	53¾
300	do............	53⅛
300	do............	53
100	do............	53¼
100	Adams Ex.........	90⅝
100	U. S. Ex.........	65
100	do.........	65⅛
100	Erie Pref.....b. c.	64
100	Harlem....ex div.	119
200	L. S. & M.So..b. c.	91⅛
100	L.S.& M. So. Scrip.	83⅝
100	do	83⅛
100	Panama..........	68
100	do.........	67¾
100	Union P.......s30.	28⅜
100	do.........	28⅜
200	do..bet. call.	28⅜
300	do.........	28¼
500	Clev. & Pitts....	128
100	do.......b5.	128
200	do..b. c....b4.	128⅛
200	N. J. Cen.........	112
300	Chi. & R. I...b. c.	104⅝
400	Tol., W. & W.....	67⅜
100	do..b. c...s3.	67
200	Del., L. & W......	109½
9	P., Ft.W.&C.Guar.	96¼
100	Col., Cin. & I.C...	19⅛
200	do..........	19¼

FRIDAY, Dec. 22—P. M.

The following tables relating to the Import Trade at New-York were omitted from our report of yesterday in consequence of the pressure upon our advertising columns:

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the eleven months of the Calendar Years 1871 and 1870, compare as follows:

	1871. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.	1870. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.
Total entries	$353,177,725	$380,867,380
Total marketed	*$339,991,538	*$276,743,911
Customs thereon	139,725,513	127,614,809
Average tariff	41 ₱ cent.	46 ₱ cent.

* Of which Free Goods in 1871, $26,493,931, and Free Goods in 1870, $12,666,591.

The amount of Foreign Specie not included in the above, entered during the eleven months of the year, is $6,226,407, as against $11,533,106 for the previous year.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Goods at the port of New-York, for the eleven months of the Calendar years 1871 and 1870, compare as follows:

	1871. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.	1870. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.
January	$30,531,522	$21,753,280
February	29,031,491	24,478,504
March	36,872,193	25,413,044
April	20,640,754	28,252,676
May	29,373,762	24,757,815
June	25,575,472	22,096,826
July	28,336,800	23,032,020
August	38,273,462	31,169,092
September	37,030,290	29,866,563
October	30,586,451	24,082,932
November	23,738,341	21,821,729
Total eleven months	$339,991,538	$276,743,911

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed, were as follows:

January	$13,010,020	July	$11,934,957
February	12,258,148	August	16,932,840
March	15,305,799	September	15,733,892
April	12,535,090	October	12,066,671
May	11,490,140	November	9,365,044
June	10,092,910		

Total New-York duties collected	$139,725,513
Miscellaneous out-port Customs	5,694,561
Total deposited at New-York	$145,420,074

The Gold market opened this morning with a partial recovery from yesterday's depression, and sales were made at 108⅜@108½ ₱ cent. Later in the day the demand became quite dull, and the price fell back to 108¼ ₱ cent.

For Saturday's steamers there was a moderate business in Exchange on London, at 109¼@109½ ₱ cent. Remitters seem quite indifferent to the decline in Gold as affecting Exchange, and make no haste to buy bills at the going rates, with Gold at only 108¼ ₱ cent. It may be that the sharp demand for Money in Wall-street, at the close of the Old Year, has its influence upon Exchange. This demand today was quite marked on the Stock Brokers, who paid 7 ₱ cent., and in many instances an extaa commission, to make good their Bank accounts, and were nevertheless the buyers of the Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks at the Exchange at strong and advancing prices. Quite a large business was done at the Boards, and in the Hall of the Exchange, in the New-York and Western Roads, and in the Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph, the advance being most conspicuous on Toledo and Wabash, and Union Pacific. The Express Stocks continued in demand, and the United States Shares rose to 65½ ₱ cent.

In the Public Funds there was rather less firmness than yesterday and the day before, the difference in prices being ¼@½ ₱ cent. There was more business in the Southern State Bonds, and prices at the early Board, and indeed up to the close of the Second Board, after which there was a sudden break in the Virginia Consolidated Bonds down to 53 ₱ cent. The previous sales were at 55@56@55½ ₱ cent. Tennessees sold at 61@61½@62 ₱ cent.; South Carolinas at 24½ ₱ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The feeling was firm on the Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks, and dull on Gold and the Public Funds of the United States. There was considerable business in the Bonds of the Union Pacific Road as well as in the Stock.

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 22.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	109	109¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	109⅞	109¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	115¼	115¼
American Gold	108⅜	108¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson	93	93⅞
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	88	88¼
Reading	110⅞	110⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	104	104⅞
North-west Common	62⅞	63¼
North-west Preferred	88¼	89¼
Pacific Mail	52⅞	53⅜
St. Paul Preferred	77¼	77⅞
St. Paul Common	53¼	53⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	42¼	44¼
Toledo and Wabash	65⅞	67¼
Western Telegraph	67⅞	68⅞
Erie	32¼	32⅞
Union Pacific	27¼	27⅞
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	90⅞	91¼
Lake Shore Scrip	84	84

At the very close on Broad-street the Railroad dealings were dull.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22.

Gold receipts	$368,690 84
Gold payments	1,109,977 12
Gold balance	67,045,832 56
Currency receipts	1,306,006 71
Currency payments	289,096 79
Currency balance	12,621,038 51
Customs	240,000 00

The following prices were made at the close of the day for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	113¼	5-20 reg., '67	111¼
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	117½	5-20 coup., '67	115⅛
5-20 reg., '62	109¼	5-20 reg., '68	111¼
5-20 coup., '62	109¼	5-20 coup., '68	115⅝
5-20 reg., '64	109⅛	10-40 reg	108
5-20 coup., '64	109⅜	10-40 coup	109¼
5-20 reg., '65	110	5s reg., '81	108⅝
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	5s coup., '81	108⅝
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65	111	6s Currency	114
5-20 coup., n 1., '65	114		

The Norwich and Worcester Road has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2 in Boston.

The Central Pacific Company advertise that Messrs. FISK & HATCH will pay their January Gold Interest, and also the Interest for the Western Pacific and California and Oregon Roads.

The East River Savings Bank has made a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 6.

The Hanover National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.

The Fourth National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.

The National Bank of Commerce has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 8.

The New-Jersey Transportation Company will pay *Seven ₱ cent.* to stockholders, Jan. 7.

The Bank of America has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.

The Market National Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.

The People's Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO. will pay the 7.30 Gold Coupons of the Northern Pacific Bonds on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

UNION PACIFIC ROAD—OCT. 31.

First Fiscal Year, May 10, 1869, to April 30, 1870.

Gross earnings	$8,364,592 50
Expenses	5,797,098 56
Net earnings	$2,567,493 94
Per centage of expenses, 69 30-100.	

Second Fiscal Year, May 1, 1870, to April 30, 1871.

Gross earnings	$7,333,961 35
Expenses	3,898,704 26
Net earnings	$3,435,257 09
Per centage of expenses, 53 16-100.	

First Six Months of Third Fiscal Year, May 1, 1871, to Oct. 31, 1871.

Gross earnings	$4,385,964 20
Expenses	1,935,744 26
Net earnings for six months	$2,450,219 94
Percentage of expenses, 44 13-100.	
The annual interest upon the first mortgage bonds is (gold)	$1,634,220 00
The annual interest upon the remaining land grant bonds is (currency)	650,370 00
The annual interest upon the income bonds is (currency)	1,000,000 00

The following is a statement of the land department:

Total land grant bonds issued		$10,400,000 00
Less cancelled by land department	$908,000	
Less bought by trustees	201,000	—1,109,000 00
Bonds outstanding Nov. 1, 1871		$9,291,000 00
Land notes on hand (interest not included) applicable to redemption of bonds		944,587 74
Leaving bonds to be provided for out of lands		$8,346,412 26
Total sales of lands to Oct. 31, 1871, 480,141.29 acres, for		$2,030,831 83
Average per acre		4 23
Land grant unsold 11,579,858 acres.		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 22.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	..	97
City 6s, New	99	99¼
Camden and Amboy	135	135
Pennsylvania Central	57⅝	57¾
Reading	110½	110⅝
Lehigh Valley	59⅞	60
Catawissa Preferred	44¾	45
Philadelphia and Erie	24¾	25
Northern Central	38	38⅜
Lehigh Navigation	38⅜	38⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	90	90½

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,470,798; amount marketed, $1,186,182.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent., (8s.,) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

CONVERSION.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

$40,000,000 1862s CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in continuance of his past policy, has issued notices calling in for redemption $40,000,000 additional of the 5-20s.

The fact is generally admitted that the funding of ALL the 5-20s into Bonds bearing a LOWER RATE OF INTEREST is only a question of time, and the public will therefore recognize the importance of an IMMEDIATE EXCHANGE of 5-20s at their present premium into other securities, ENTIRELY SAFE, and yielding a LARGER INCOME.

We offer to holders of 5-20s in exchange, and unhesitatingly recommend, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 7-30 GOLD BONDS of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, now selling at par and accrued interest in currency, and exempt from United States tax.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ TO BROKERS.

WANTED—A position as BOOK-KEEPER and CASHIER in a stock or gold house by a party thoroughly posted in the business. First-class reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 5.251 Post-office.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.
FIVE PER CENT. Interest allowed on daily balances and certificates of deposit.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The following decisions have been handed down:

Judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide the event—Hardenburgh *vs.* Larkin et. al.; Jacobs *vs.* The Third-avenue Railroad Company.

Judgment affirmed with costs—Wiley *vs.* Auchinole; Johnson *vs.* Belden; Clark et al. *vs.* Blackman et al.

Appeal dismissed with costs—Colie *vs.* Tifft et al.

Judgment reversed as to penalties, except as to one in each action, and affirmed as one penalty, and the excess of fare paid and the costs included in the judgments of the Courts below, without costs to either party in this Court. Fisher *vs.* The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Tracy *vs.* Same, Clark *vs.* Same, Stevens *vs.* Same, Crane *vs.* Same, Stiles *vs.* Same, Hoyt *vs.* Same, Holloway *vs.* Same, Thompson *vs.* Same, Pierce *vs.* Same, Stevens *vs.* Same.

The Court adjourned *sine die*. The Court of Appeals will reassemble on the 16th day of January, 1872.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 22.

By Judge Cardozo.

The People ex rel. R. B. Winchell *vs.* Eliza Winchell; memorandum for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 22.

By Judge Freedman.

Meyer Putzel *vs.* Simon Emanuel; motion denied without costs.

Josiah W. Wentworth, Jr., *vs.* William A. Kobbi et al.; allowance of two and a half per cent. granted.

Henry Piering *vs.* Peter Jackson et al.; reference granted.

John Ballard *vs.* Noonan Wiard; default taken.

John M. Connell *vs.* Henry Zenner; Geo. W. Tramper et al. *vs.* Henry Zenner; Geo. Brown, et al. *vs.* Henry Zenner et al.; Horatio Nelson *vs.* Robert N. Anderson; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 22.

By Judge Larremore.

Tyrrell *vs.* Clark; report of referee confirmed.

Schanck *vs.* Mackenzie; motion granted.

Kempner *vs.* Suik; default opened.

Crane *vs.* Gerrin; motion denied.

Louise Joel, &c., *vs.* Rosalio Hirschfield et al.; in partition order on representation of Clerk of the Court directing assignment of mortgage, &c.

ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGES IN THE STATE COURTS FOR 1872.

The following has been announced as the assignment of Judges for the Supreme Court for 1872:

SPECIAL TERM.

February, Presiding Judge Ingraham; March, Judge Cardozo; May, Judge Brady; October, Judge Barrett; December, Judge Barnard.

CHAMBERS.

January, Judge Barrett; February, Judge Barnard; March, Judge Cardozo; April, Judge Brady; May, Judge Ingraham; June, Judge Brady; July, Judge Barnard; August, Judge Barrett; September, Judge Cardozo; October, Judge Ingraham; November; Judge Brady; December, Judge Cardozo.

OYER AND TERMINER AND CIRCUIT.

January, Part I., Judge Van Brunt; February, Part I. and Oyer and Terminer, Judge Cardozo; February, Part II., Judge Brady; March, Part I., Judge Barrett; March, Part II., Judge Brady; April, Part I., adjourned, Judge Van Brunt; April, Part II., Judge Barrett; May, Part I. and Oyer and Terminer, Judge Barnard; May, Part II., Judge Barrett; June, Part I., Judge Van Brunt; June, Part II., adjourned, Judge Barrett; October, Part I. and Oyer and Terminer, Judge Brady; October, Part II., Judge Cardozo; November, Part I., adjourned, Judge Van Brunt; November, Part II., Judge Barret; December, Part I. and Oyer and Terminer, Judge Barrett; December, Part II., Judge Brady.

The following has been announced as the assignment of Judges for the Court of Common Pleas:

GENERAL TERMS.

January, Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Joseph F. Daly; March, Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Loew and Larremore; May, Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Larremore; October, Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Larremore and J. F. Daly; December, Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Loew.

SPECIAL TERMS.

January—Part I., Judge Lawrence; February, Part I., Judge J. F. Daly; Part II—Judge Robinson; March, Part I., Judge J. F. Daly; April, Part I., Chief Justice Daly; Part II., Judge Joseph F. Daly; May, Part I., Judge Loew; June, Part I., Judge J. F. Daly; Part II., Chief Justice Daly; October, Part I., Judge Loew; November, Part I., Judge Loew; Part II., Judge Larremore; December, Judge Joseph F. Daly.

EQUITY TERMS.

February, Judge Larremore; April, Judge Robinson; June, Judge Loew; November, Judge Robinson.

CHAMBERS.

January, Judge Loew; February, Judge C. J. Daly; March, Judge Robinson; April, Judge Loew; May, Judge J. F. Daly; June, Judge Larremore; July, first and second weeks, Judge Van Brunt; third and fourth weeks, Judge Larremore; August, first and second weeks, Judge Robinson; third and fourth weeks, Judge Loew; September, first and second weeks, Judge J. F. Daly; third and fourth weeks, Chief-Justice Daly; October, Judge Robinson; November, Judge J. F. Daly; December, Judge Larremore.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—DEC. 22.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly.

THE TROUBLES OF A CONTORTIONIST.

James E. Hayes entered into an agreement to perform as a contortionist at the Olympic Theatre during a fixed period, but refused to fulfill his contract because he was compelled to perform in matinées without extra pay. He was enjoined by the Court from performing elsewhere, but on affidavit of the proprietor, stating that he (Hayes) intended to go outside the jurisdiction of the Court to perform, he was lodged in Ludlow-street Jail. A motion is now made for his release, or a reduction of his bail, on the ground that the term of his contract has expired and his family are suffering.

Judge JOSEPH F. DALY decided to order his release, on condition that he stipulates to perform at the Olympic pending the appeal from the decision of the Court refusing to discharge the order of arrest.

Decision Affecting Southern Insurance Policies.

An important decision was given by Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday, in a suit growing out of the rebellion, brought by PETER HAMILTON, executor of DUKE N. GOODMAN, against the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York. The suit was brought to recover $5,000 on a life insurance policy issued to Mr. GOODMAN on March 24, 1858. The defense claimed the policy ceased to exist, on account of the non-payment of the annual premium, on March 2, 1862, and that the previous payments were forfeited to the defendants. The plaintiffs concluded that the defendants, by withdrawing all of their agencies from Alabama, where GOODMAN resided, in March, 1861, prevented the payment by him of his annual premiums on the policy, and thereby waived such payments, all of which became due after the 16th of August, 1861, the act of the defendants having prevented the payments in Alabama, and the effect of the war being to make such payments in New-York by GOODMAN unlawful. The Judge decided that the obligation of the Company was not dissolved by the war, which necessarily resulted in interrupting communication with the South, and closed his opinion as follows:

"I have carefully considered all the views urged by the defendants, and am entirely satisfied that the plaintiff is entitled to a decree with costs. There must be a reference to a Master to take and state an account of the amount due on the policy, with interest, such an amount to be computed on the basis before stated, and the defendants to be allowed credit for the unpaid annual premiums."

A Physician's Testimony in a Murder Trial.

A farmer named WM. KISER has been tried in Urbana, Ohio, this week, charged with killing a boy in his employ, two years ago, by striking him on the head with a pitchfork. The boy was aiding the farmer in loading hay, and by his carelessness twice caused the hay to fall off the wagon, the boy falling with it. The farmer angrily struck him on the head with his pitchfork, and three hours afterward the boy died. Telegrams say that a physician from Columbus testified, however, at the trial, that the blow on the head could not have caused his death; that his fall ruptured one of the arteries of his heart, and that this caused his death. The jury disagreed, standing ten for manslaughter and two for assault and battery.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The New City Officials.

The following newly-elected officials have filed their oath of office with the City Clerk: Mayor Powell, Auditor Shaurman, Controller Schroeder, City Treasurer Sprague, Tax Collector Burroughs; Aldermen Connolly of the Seventeenth Ward, Ropes of the Third, Taylor of the Thirteenth, Miller of the Eighteenth, Foster of the Eleventh, McGroarty of the Ninth, Wiley of the Seventh, Brown of the Twenty-first, Clancy of the Fifth, McPherson of the Fifteenth, Walters of the Nineteenth; Supervisors Hasford of the Fifth, Murphy of the Second, Richard of the Twenty-second, Sheridan of the Twelfth, Foley of the Eighth, Petrie of the Sixteenth, Carroll of the Fourteenth, Harmon of the Twentieth, Frost of the Tenth, Fletcher of the Eighteenth; also Justice Elliott of the District Court, and Justice Riley of the Third District.

Death of an Old Citizen.

PETER G. TAYLOR died at his residence, in Washington-street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He had lived in this city for forty-one years, and conducted the northern branch of an extensive hardware business in New-Orleans. At the time the war of the rebellion broke out, his business complications were such that he lost all his fortune. He had been an Alderman for several years, a member of the Board of Education and a director of the Brooklyn Institute. The funeral services will take place today, from the Church of the Savior, in Pierrepont-street.

Election Fraud Cases—Difficulty in Obtaining a Jury.

Yesterday THOMAS MCGIFF, JOHN SHANDLEY and MICHAEL J. WELDON were placed on trial in the criminal part of the City Court for the second time for alleged fraudulent practices at the late election. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining a jury, and the case was postponed to today, when an extra panel of jurors will be in attendance.

The Small-Pox.

Dr. COCHRAN, the Health Officer, states that the small-pox is under control, and the physicians are earnestly at work preventing its spread. Vaccine is now abundant and all the aids to the Health Officer are well supplied with material and are instructed to push their work energetically.

Callender's Connection with the Ocean Bank—Evidence of the Receiver.

The examination in the case of CHARLES CALLENDER, charged with accepting bribes from the Ocean National Bank while Bank Examiner, took place before Commissioner OSBORNE yesterday. District-Attorney DAVIS appeared for the Government, and Hon. JOSEPH BELL for the prisoner. THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver of the Ocean Bank, testified that on taking possession of the bank after its suspension, on the 12th inst., he found among the assets several checks of CALLENDER'S for the following amounts:

Sept. 20, 1871—Check drawn by CALLENDER on the National Shoe and Leather Bank for $16,000, payable to the order of the Ocean National Bank—without indorsement.

Oct. 2, 1871—Check drawn by CALLENDER on the Central National Bank for $5,000, payable to the order of the Ocean National Bank—without indorsement.

Oct. 6, 1871—Check drawn by CALLENDER on the Third National Bank for $35,000, payable to order of Ocean National Bank—without indorsement.

Oct. 7, 1871—Check drawn by CALLENDER on the Union-square National Bank for $20,000, payable to order of Ocean National Bank—without indorsement.

Mr. DAVIS also said that none of the checks had been presented for payment when they came into his hands. He had caused them to be inspected, and they were protested and not paid, on the ground that there were no funds to meet them. He declared that the statement-book of the bank contained a certificate of the state of the bank, signed by CALLENDER, and he stated the books disclosed the fact that the accused received "cash" for his checks, according to the entries. Mr. DAVIS acknowledged that he found, as CALLENDER'S collateral security, $75,000, and promissory notes signed and indorsed by WM. J. AVERY, E. J. AVERY, A. WILD and others, also $106,000 in bonds on the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, $50,000 in bonds on the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, and $10,000 in bonds on the Decatur, Sullivan and Molton Railroad Company. Witness thought that the collateral would realize from $70,000 to $80,000.

Stabbing Affair in Avenue B.

THOMAS ANGALO was found yesterday at No. 651 East Thirteenth-street, suffering from a stab wound, and Coroner HERRMAN was called to take his ante-mortem statement. The wounded man said that on Monday last he was in company with PATRICK MCKEON, in the oyster-saloon of JOHN O'DONNELL, in Avenue B and Fourteenth-street. A dispute arose between ANGELO and O'DONNELL, when the latter, seizing an oyster-knife, stabbed ANGALO in the forehead, inflicting a dangerous wound. Upon these facts the jury rendered a verdict against O'DONNELL, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 22, 1871.

There was no trade in horned Cattle on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards, owing to the non-arrival of the cattle-trains due, until late in the afternoon. On this forenoon at Communipaw Yards trade in horned Cattle was fair; prices ranged from 9c.@12½c. ₱ lb., with 2 Steers sold at 13c. ₱ lb., weights from 5¾ cwt. to 12 cwt., on 56 lbs. to 58 lbs. to 60 lbs. to the cwt., net. Sheep sold from 5¼c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.; Lambs at 8c. ₱ lb. Trade in Hogs was dull. Live Hogs sold from 4¾c.@5c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed from 5¾c.@6⅛c. ₱ lb. Bacon Pigs were ¼c. better, and all degrees of Western Dressed Hogs ¼c. less than above quotations.

SALES TODAY.

H. MEYER sold for N. MORRIS 47 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight on average 7¼ cwt., strong. J. H. DOLBEY sold for self 45 Steers, Kentuckies, rough Cattle, from 10.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾c. cwt. C. KHAN sold for self 56 Steers, Cherokees, grazed in Illinois, fair for such like, at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 36 Kentucky medium Cattle, from 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight from 7½ cwt to 8 cwt.; held on sale 8 Steers, Kentucky, weight 12½ cwt. WILLIAMS & VALENTINE held on sale for S. C. VONMETER 90 Steers, Virginias, uneven lot, from 9¼ cwt to 12 cwt. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for selves 112 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 5¾ cwt. to 9 cwt., from 9½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Also for KENT & SPECK 175 Steers, Illinois coarse Cattle, from 10c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. F. SAMUELS sold for N. MORRIS 47 Steers, Illinois rough Cattle, at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong. SCHUSTER & LAUDERBECK sold for N. MORRIS 200 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 10½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. to 8 cwt. W. E. DUDLEY sold for N. MORRIS 99 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; held on sale, 80 Steers, Illinois; sold 15 Steers for self Illinois common Cattle, at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. M. GOLDSCHMITT sold for self 31 Steers, Kentuckies, fair Cattle, at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; also, 30 Steers, Ohios, from common to good, from 10¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb.; also, 19 Steers, Ohios, poor Cattle, at $65 ₱ head, estimate weight, 6½ cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for N. MORRIS 94 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold for week ending Dec. 21, 1871, 6,042 Sheep and Lambs. Average per head for common Sheep, $4 53; average per head for prime Sheep, $10@$15 50. Range of prices for Sheep, 5¼c.@6c. ₱ lb.; for prime Sheep, 7c.@8c. ₱ lb.; Lambs, 6½c.@7¼ ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today, 1,631 head of horned Cattle, 2,205 Hogs, 2,187 Sheep.

Ninety-one head of horned cattle reached Weehawken Yards late last evening.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 22—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money, and 92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 93¾; 1867s, 93⅝; 10-40s, 91½.

1½ P. M.—Consols are quoted at 92¼ for money, and 92⅜ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 93¾; 1867s, 93⅝; 10-40s, 91½.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money, and 92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 93¾; 1867s, 93⅝; 10-40s, 91¾.

PARIS, Dec. 22—A. M.—Rentes opened at 56f. 22c. The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 250,000 francs during the week.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 73,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were taken for export and 7,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 438,000 bales, of which 77,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 48,000 bales, of which 36,000 bales were American. Actual export, 12,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 10,000 quarters, of which 1,000 quarters were American.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is firm. Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. The stock afloat is 406,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. OATS, 2s. 10d @2s. 11d. ₱ bushel. BARLEY, 3s. 8d. ₱ bushel. PROVISIONS—Pork, 52s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for fine Western prime Mess. LARD, 45s. ₱ cwt.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed strong; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.; the sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 34s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

Evening.—The total stock of American Cotton afloat for English ports, is 190,000 bales. BACON—Short-ribbed Middles, 27s. Spirits TURPENTINE, 49s.@50s.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Sugar, 35s.@35s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, and 35s. for do. afloat.

Evening.—LINSEED-OIL, £33 05s.@£33 10s. Spirits TURPENTINE, 49s.@49s 6d.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 22, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	16
Cotton, bales	1,780
Dried Fruit, pks	227
Eggs, bbls	1,096
Flour, bbls	6,313
Wheat, bushels	12,600
Corn, bushels	30,200
Oats, bushels	11,600
Barley, bushels	15,100
Grass-seed, bags	1,620
Flaxseed, bags	25
Beans, bbls	160
Peas, bushels	150
Corn-meal, bags	425
Hops, bales	36
Leather, sides	4,038
Spirits Turp., bbls	39
Resin, bbls	50
Oil-cake, pks	1,115
Pork, pks	1,056
Beef, pks	793
Cut-meats, pks	2,270
Grease, pks	73
Lard, pks	2,334
Lard, kegs	134
Stearine, pks	202
Butter, pks	2,191
Cheese, pks	445
Tallow, pks	17
Dressed Hogs, No.	1,059
Peanuts, bags	531
Spelter, pcs	315
Starch, boxes	520
Tea, half chests	82
Tobacco, hhds	146
Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	443
Whisky, bbls	329
Wool, bales	46

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Chancellor*, for Liverpool—37,746 bushels Corn, 22,641 bushels Wheat, 1,311 bales Cotton, 500 tcs. Lard, 500 tcs. Beef, 209 boxes Clocks.

By the bark *Ilva*, for London—20 cases Handles, 75 tcs. Beef, 298 pks. Tobacco, 934 boxes Cheese, 200 bbls. Resin, 700 bags Clover-seed, 2,400 staves, 300 bags Oil-cake, 3,354 bushels Corn, 4,347 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Medusa*, for Antwerp—2,522 bbls. Naphtha, 2,000 bbls. Petroleum.

By the brig *Stockton*, for Lisbon—351 hhds. Tobacco, 2,400 Staves.

By the brig *Spes and Fides*, for Lisbon—16,865 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Horace Beale*, for Seville—19,200 Staves, 290 hhds. Tobacco.

By the brig *F. H. Odiome*, for Bilboa—1,633 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner *J. Pauger*, for Havana—1,685 bbls. Potatoes.

By the brig *E. C. Redman*, for Havana—400 bbls. Potatoes, 45,000 lbs. Lard, 400 bales Hay, 180 tons Stone, 300 bbls. Flour, 27 pks. Rope, 25 bbls. Plaster.

By the ship *Cashmere*, for Shanghai—250 tons Coal, 13 cs. Hardware, 145 cases Soap, 1 Iron Ship, 570 feet Lumber, 1 Pump, 25 bales Drills, 1 Refrigerator, 1,000 lbs. Butter.

By the brig *Thetis*, for Rio Janeiro—2,953 bbls. Flour, 200 half bbls. Flour.

And from Philadelphia, for Bremen, by the bark *Louis*, 177,677 gallons Refined Petroleum.

COFFEE—Rio has been again quite active at a farther improvement in price, closing strong and buoyant; sales, since our last, 25,931 bags, including here 3,900 bags by the *Virginia*, 1,107 bags Santos by do.; 3,600 bags Rio, to arrive from Hampton Roads, by the *Amazon*, 2,946 bags to arrive by the brig *Huntress*, 5,000 bags by the brig *Agilis*, 1,000 bags by the *Merrimac*, 1,272 bags by the *Washington*; at Hampton Roads, 4,700 bags by the brig *Ubbina*; at Baltimore, 3,000 bags by the *Aquidneck*, 2,400 bags by the *Chanticleer*, and 1,500 bags by the *Fido*, (the latter resales;) and at New-Orleans, 5,500 bags by the *Talisman*, all on private terms. The advance on the price of cargoes, since Tuesday, has been fully ¼c. ₱ lb., and we quote thus: Ordinary, 16c.@16½c.; fair, 16½c.@16¾c.; good, 17¼c.@17½c.; prime, 18c.@18½c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, 60 and 90 days' credit. Other kinds have been scarce and in good demand at advancing figures; sales, 1,000 bags Porto Rico on private terms. We quote: Java at 23c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@20c.; Rio, 16½c.@18½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 17c.@19c.; Singapore, 18½c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19½c.; Manila, 16¼c.@18¾c.; Mexican, 17½c.@18½c.; Savanilla, 17¼c.@19¼c.; Curacoa, 16½c.@18½c.; Porto Rico, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, in bond, 13¼c.@13½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand for early delivery has been mostly from speculative buyers; prices have been nominally unchanged, the market, however, closing dull; sales, 2,095 bales, (of which 1,000 bales were to arrive,) including 1,063 bales to speculators, 281 bales to shippers, 551 bales to spinners, and 200 bales in transit. For forward delivery a fair business has been reported at about steady prices; sales, 10,850 bales (3,900 bales last evening and 6,950 bales today) basis Low Middling, including, last evening, for December, 400 bales at 19¾c., 100 bales at 19⅝c.; January, 300 bales at 19 15-16c., 400 bales at 19⅞c., 500 bales at 19 15-16c., 600 bales at 20c.; February, 100 bales at 20⅛c., 600 bales at 20 5-16c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c.; March, 200 bales at 20½c.; April, 600 bales at 20¾c. Exchange—⅛c. paid to exchange 300 bales December for 300 bales February. And to-day, for December, 200 bales at 19⅝c., 50 bales at 19¾c., 500 bales at 19 11-16c., 400 bales at 19¾c.; January, 200 bales at 19 15-16c., 100 bales at 19 13-16c., 500 bales at 19⅞c., 400 bales at 19¾c., 200 bales at 19⅞c.; February, 500 bales at 20¼c., 900 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20 3-16c., 500 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20 3-16c., 100 bales at 20¼c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c., 400 bales at 20¼c.; March, 400 bales at 20½c., 100 bales at 20 7-16c., 600 bales at 20½c.; April, 100 bales at 20¾c., 100 bales at 20⅝c., 100 bales at 20¾c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the Bulletin, were as follows: December, 19.69c.; January, 19.85c.; February, 20.18c.; March, 20.48c.; April, 20.71c.; May, 20.75c.; June, 21c. The receipts at this port today were 1,780 bales Middling, 1,568 bales from Norfolk, 212 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 19,030 bales, and for the week 125,983 bales, against 122,670 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,247,744 bales, against 1,501,194 bales same time 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17¼	17⅜	17⅜	18
Good Ordinary	19	19¼	19⅜	19½
Low Middling	19⅝	19⅞	20⅛	21¼
Middling	20⅜	20½	21	21⅜
Good Middling	21	21¼	21⅜	22

Liverpool.

	Week ending Dec. 22, 1871. Bales.	Week end'g Dec. 22, 1870. Bales.
Sales of the week	73,000	90,000
Of which exporters took	8,000	16,000
Of which speculators took	7,000	4,000
Total import of week	48,000	73,000
Of which American	36,000	53,000
Total stock	438,000	374,000
Of which American	77,000	99,000
Actual export	12,000	15,000
Amount afloat	406,000	449,000
Of which American...Not reported.		345,000
Price of Middling Uplands in Liverpool, Dec. 22, 1870		8⅜d.
Price of Middling Uplands in New-York, Dec. 22, 1870		15⅛c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted very little attention from other than the local trade, and values have been depressed and irregular. No full lines could be placed at the nominal current quotations. Shippers were not in market for any considerable parcels. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,950 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 05; inferior to good Extra State, $6 30@$6 65; very good to fancy at $6 65@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 25@$6 60; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 45@$6 75 ₱ bbl.

Southern Flour has been inactive and drooping. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls. at $6@$8 for ordinary to very good, and $8@$10 25 for very good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been very quiet at $4 20@$5 25 ₱ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls. Corn-meal continues quite dull at $3 55@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 75@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 135 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 45@$3 90 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUITS—Trade shows but little animation; prices, in some instances, favor buyers. Raisins strong; sales, 2,000 boxes Layer Raisins at $3 35@$3 40 ₱ box; 1,000 boxes Valencia do., at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb.; 100 bbls. Currants, part at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 1,500 bags Brazil-nuts and 1,000 bags African Pea-nuts, on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull and nearly nominal, the dealings having been unimportant and confined to small lots of White Western at $1 59@$1 63, and of White State at $1 60@$1 65 ₱ bushel. A boat-load of prime No. 2 Milwaukie Spring, reported sold today, at $1 50 in store, was disposed of last evening. Holders seemed rather eager to realize, but were unwilling to make concessions sufficient to induce free purchases, particularly for export....Corn has been fairly active, opening a shade cheaper but closing more firmly. The demand has been mainly for prime samples of new Mixed, and prime old do., in store, in good part, for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 93,000 bushels at 77½c.@78½c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 76c.@77½c. for new do.; 78c.@80c. for Yellow Western, from track and afloat; 77c.@81c. for poor to choice White Western; 82c.@85c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel....Rye has been very quiet and somewhat nominal in price in the wholesale way; some 2,000 bushels Western were sold at 92c. ₱ bushel....Barley and Barley Malt were dull and nominal....Oats have been held with confidence, on a light offering of desirable samples, and have been without activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels at 56c.@56½c. for prime Mixed Western, afloat; 54c. for prime do. in store; 53½c.@56½c. for do. from track, the latter rate for choice; 53c.@55½c. for Black; 56c. for Mixed State; 56c.@58c. for ordinary to choice White Western and White Ohio, from track, in store and afloat, ₱ bushel.

HEMP—Quiet at unchanged prices; 250 bales Jute Butts were sold at 3¼c., currency, ₱ lb., 90 days' credit.

HIDES AND LEATHER—An active call has been noted for desirable stock at firm and advancing prices.

HOPS—Have been slow of sale, holders having been unwilling to accept the low bids made, chiefly on speculative account. Prices have not varied, prime qualities having been offered with reserve at the nominal quotations. The increased receipts of the week consisted mainly of inferior new and old Hops. We quote: Crop of 1871 at 35c.@62c.; crop of 1870 at 20c.@30c., and other growths at 9c.@20c. ₱ lb.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Have been held with confidence on a moderate offering of stock and a pretty fair demand.

METALS—Apart from the continued activity in Ingot Copper, of which 1,000,000 lbs. have been sold at the advanced prices of 27½c.@28c. for prompt and forward delivery, business has been dull and values somewhat unsettled. Of Iron, sales have been reported of only 810 tons Eglitnon Pig on private terms, buyers having any existing advantage: Russian Sheet has been quoted off at 15¾c., gold. Lead and Zinc unchanged. Of Spelter, 25 tons Silesian were sold at 7⅛c., gold, showing an improvement. Tin has been lightly dealt in, sales having been reported of only 50 pigs Straits at 38¼c., gold, with English quoted at 37½c.@38c., gold; 500 boxes Charcoal Plates at $9 37½, gold, and 300 boxes Charcoal Terne at $8 25, gold, ₱ box.

MOLASSES—There has been a moderate inquiry for New-Orleans, at rather easier prices; 529 bbls. were sold, in lots, part at auction, at 49c.@55c. ₱ gallon. Yesterday's report, crowded out this morning, was as follows: "New-Orleans has been moderately sought, at, however, less firm prices; sales, 316 bbls., in lots, at 50c.@56c.; and by auction, 125 bbls., at 49½c.@54½c. ₱ gallon. Foreign has been dull and somewhat nominal. The stock of foreign in first hands this morning was 4,742 hhds. Porto Rico, 3,050 hhds. English Islands, and 1,355 hhds. Cuba. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at from 28c.@28c.; Cuba, 18c.@22c. for old, and 19c.@25c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@32c.; and New-Orleans, 30c.@45c. for old, and 42c.@58c. for new, ₱ gallon."

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet, but steady, on the basis of $5@$5 10 for Strained and good Strained ₱ 280 lbs.; sales, 670 bbls. at $5....Tar has been dull and nominally unchanged in price....Spirits Turpentine has been selling in a jobbing way at 68½c.@69c. ₱ gallon; market weak and inactive; sales, 75 bbls.

PETROLEUM—All kinds have been very quiet. Holders, however, have been rather firmer in their views, and offering stock very reservedly....Refined has been quite dull here, on the basis of 23c....At Philadelphia, sales were reported of 1,000 bbls., January and February delivery, at 22¼c....Refined Oil, in cases, quiet at 28c.@28½c. Crude, in bulk, has been quoted at 13¼c.@13½c. ₱ gallon, but has been inactive....Shipping Crude at 16¾c.@17c....Naphtha, 12¼c.@12½c., in shipping order, and quiet; 2,000 bbls. sold on private terms....The Creek reports are of a dull market, with quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries at $4@$4 05 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been depressed and lower, on a limited trade. Other kinds quiet and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., early delivery, at $13 25@13 50 for Western Mess, chiefly at $13 25, deliverable Dec. 30, $15@$15 25 for new City and Country Mess, $10 50@$11 00 for Prime and Extra Prime, (30 bbls. of the latter having been resold at $11 00,) $12 25@$12 50 for new Extra Prime, $16 for Clear, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a moderate call noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 70@$14 75, seller March, and $14 75 seller April; sales, 1,250 bbls.... Dressed Hogs have been quiet and weak in price at 5½c.@6c. for City, and 5⅜c.@5⅝c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been in limited demand at 9½c.@10c. for Hams; 5½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 130 pks. Also, 200 pks. Shoulders, for prompt delivery at Milwaukee, at 4½c. ₱ lb....Bacon has been quoted about steady in price on a rather better demand for prompt and forward delivery; sales, 3,900 boxes, including for early delivery here, 265 boxes Short Clear at 7¾c., 290 boxes Long Clear at 7½c.@7⅝c., 138 boxes old Short Clear at 7c., 500 boxes Long and Short Clear at 7½c. and 7¾c. respectively, 250 boxes Long Cut Hams at about 8c., 150 boxes Short Cut Hams on private terms; for forward delivery here 100 boxes choice City Long Clear, for December, at 7¾c.; 250 boxes do., January, at 7¾c.; 200 boxes Western do., same delivery, at 7½c.; 250 boxes Short Rib, February, on private terms; and for forward delivery at Chicago, 500 boxes Cumberland, and 500 boxes Short Rib, February, at 6c.@6¼c.; 500 boxes Short Rib and 250 boxes Short Clear, also February, on private terms....Lard has been rather moderately sought after and quoted less firm, particularly Western stock, which has been offered with more freedom. Sales have been reported of 935 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 8¾c.@9½c. for No 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly 9¼c. for Western Steam, 9½c.@9¾c. for Kettle-rendered, 9c.@9¼c. for City, 8¾c.@9c. for No. 1, and 9¾c.@9⅞c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been less active at less buoyant rates, with sales reported of 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, including 500 tcs. seller January, at 9⅜c., 500 tcs. seller February, at 9⅝c., and 250 tcs. seller April, at 10c. ₱ lb.... Beef has been inactive within the range of from $7 50@$10 50 for Mess, and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 90 bbls. Tierce Beef has been very dull at from $12@$18 50 for old and new Prime Mess, and $18@$22 50 for India Mess, and $22 50@$25 for Fancy City. do., ₱ tierce; Beef Hams have been in light demand, at $23@$25 for new; sales, 100 bbls....Butter and Cheese have been very dull at previous quotations.

SEEDS.—There has been less call for Clover, which has been quoted lower and weak; sales, 1,100 bags at 11¼c.@11½c., for Indiana, and 11c.@11½c. for Ohio. Other kinds dull.

SOAP—Has been quoted steady, on a fair jobbing trade. We quote: Castile at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted dull, today; values weak. Sales, 190 hhds. scant fair to fully fair refining Cuba, at 9c.@9⅝.; 50 hhds. Centrifugal at 10⅛c.; 5 hhds. Demerara at 11¼c., and 500 boxes Havana, at 8¾c., ₱ lb. Yesterday's report—crowded out this morning—was as follows: "The market for Raw has been dull and weak, with the offerings gaining on the demand, giving buyers the advantage as to price, though the principal holders have been unwilling to make important concessions. Sales have been reported since our last of 366 hhds. very low grade Porto Rico at 7½c.; 12 hhds. Texas at 7¼c.; 7 hhds. Demerara at 11¾c.; 35 hhds. New-Orleans (at auction) at 7¾c.@8½c.; 38 bbls. Jamaica at 8¼c., and 79 boxes Clayed Havana at 9¼c. ₱ lb. We quote nominally: Fair Refining Cuba at 9¼c.; good do. at 9⅜c.@9½c.; prime do. at 9⅝c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8½c.@9½c.; Grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Manila, in bags, 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars quiet at 10⅛c.@12¼c., as the extremes. Stock of Raw, 29,560 hhds., 38,083 boxes, 228,000 bags, and 2,847 hhds. Melado.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been a somewhat better inquiry for the finer qualities of Tallow, with rather more firmness in values. Sales have been reported since our last of 393,000 lbs., at 9¼c.@11¼c. for prime to choice Western and City; 8⅞c.@9c. for good Western, and 8¾c.@8¾c. for common to fair stock. Stearine has been quiet, but held with a fair show of confidence. Grease has been less sought after, and irregular in price; 47,000 lbs. were sold at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been generally quiet but steady as to price; sales 120 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@12c.; 500 bales Havana, at 95c.@$1 05; 100 bales Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Has been quoted up to 96c. ₱ gallon, on a strong though quiet market. Sales, 200 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—There has been a very dull market noted for berth freights, without any further material alteration in rates. The offerings of Produce were generally light. In the chartering line business has shown less animation, as shippers were reluctant to pay asking rates. The supply of available tonnage was comparatively limited. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 265 bales Cotton, by steam, at 5-16d. ₱ lb; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 6d.; 10,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 6d. ₱ bushel; 950 tcs. Lard and 600 boxes Bacon, by do., mostly at 30s.@32s. 6d.; 500 tcs. Lard, by sail, at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London, 7,800 bushels Corn, by sail, at 6½d. ₱ bushel; 200 bags Clover-seed at 25s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom, privileges extending to the Continent, a German bark, 298 tons, (now at New-Haven,) with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, at 8s. 3d. for Spirits Turpentine, ₱ bbl., and 6s. 3d. for Resin, ₱ 310 lbs.; a British bark, 540 tons, United Kingdom, with 3,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Antwerp, 1,000 tcs. Lard and 1,275 boxes Bacon, at 35s. ₱ ton. For Havre, 300 tcs. Lard at 7-16c. ₱ lb. For Hamburg, 1,500 tcs. Lard at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton and 2,600 bbls. Resin at 4s.; also, a German ship, 700 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Rotterdam, 20 tons Measurement Goods at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton; also a German bark, 445 tons, with general cargo, on private terms. For Havana, a British schooner, 200 tons, from St. John's, (chartered there,) at 26c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT in speculative demand; prices higher; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 21½; No. 2 do., $1 18¼; No. 3 Spring, $1 17¾@$1 18½. CORN active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 40¼c.@40¾c. OATS firm; No. 2, 32c. RYE quiet but firm; No. 2, 62½c.@62¾c. BARLEY unchanged; No. 2 Spring, 60¾c.; No. 3 Spring, 48c. PORK dull and declining at $13. LARD quiet and weak at 8¾c. Sweet-pickled HAMS at 8¼c.@9c. Green MEATS held at former quotations. Live HOGS quiet and weak for best grades; sales at $4 10@$4 35; common to fair dull at $3 75@$4. Dressed HOGS dull at $4 75@$4 80. WHISKY active and higher at 89½c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, and 33,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, and 3,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—FLOUR nominally unchanged. WHEAT—Spring lower to sell; Fall firm and scarce; No. 3 Red, $1 45. CORN easier; No. 2 mixed in elevator, 42c.@43c. OATS firm; No. 2, in elevator, 36¼c.@37c. BARLEY quiet; No. 2 Spring, 62½c. RYE easier; No. 2, in elevator, 72½c. WHISKY steady at 89c. PORK unchanged. Dry-salted MEATS flat; one lot of loose Clear Rib Sides sold at 6c. BACON unchanged; only an order trade. LARD declining, 8¼c.@8¾c. HOGS dull, and prices declined; buyers and sellers apart; pens full; extreme range, $3 60@$4 20. CATTLE unchanged, $4@$5. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, and 8,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 22.—FLOUR unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 50; choice White Canada, $1 82½@$1 85. CORN dull; sales, two cars at 67c. BARLEY quiet; prime Up Lake Canada, $1. RYE nominally 80c. for Western. CORN-MEAL—$1 60 for Bolted; $1 55 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $25@$27; Middlings, $28@$30, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 93½c.@94c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 22.—BAGGING quiet and steady at 13½c.@15c. FLOUR in fair demand; Extra Family, $6 50. WHEAT quiet and firm at $1 35@$1 45 for Red and White. CORN, 50c.@55c. for Ear and Shelled. OATS, 40c. RYE, 75c. on arrival. Live HOGS dull at $4 25@$4 40. RECEIPTS—Hogs, 3,200 head. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $14, cash, for round lots. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7c., packed. Sugar-Cured HAMS, new, 14c., packed. LARD, 9¼c.@10½c. WHISKY steady at 90c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unchanged. PORK nominal; $13 50@$13 75. LARD quiet, but firm; Steam, 8¾c.; Kettle, 9c. Bulk MEATS nominal; Shoulders, 5c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c. BACON very weak; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides, 7¼c. HOGS, $4@$4 30, closing dull, and market unsettled; receipts, 9,500 Hogs. Green MEATS dull, and prices have declined; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Sides, 5¼c.@5⅜c. WHISKY steady at 90c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 22.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet, but firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 21; No. 2, $1 18¼. OATS firm; No. 2, 32½c. CORN firm; No. 2 Mixed, 40¼c. RYE nominal; No. 1, 63½c. BARLEY active and higher; two-rowed Fall, 61c. HOGS firm, with a fair demand, at $4 10@$4 25. PORK unsettled; sales at $12 62½. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19⅝c.; net receipts, 5,979 bales; gross, 6,655 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,028 bales; coastwise, 1,520 bales; sales, 3,100 bales; stock, 150,652 bales; net receipts of the week, 38,019 bales; gross, 43,134 bales; exports to Great Britain, 12,300 bales; to the Continent, 8,983 bales; coastwise, 5,462 bales; sales of the week, 33,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 22.—COTTON steady; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 1,369 bales; gross receipts, 1,437 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,411 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 29,179 bales; net receipts of the week, 13,793 bales; gross receipts, 13,861 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,979 bales; to the Continent, 3,876 bales; coastwise, 5,189 bales; sales of the week, 2,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 22.—COTTON strong and in active demand; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 5,387 bales; exports to Rotterdam, 1,710 bales; coastwise, 1,072 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 74,331 bales; net receipts of the week, 26,380 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,167 bales; to the Continent, 15,447 bales; coastwise, 4,730 bales; sales of the week, 9,700 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 22.—COTTON active; Good Ordinary, 17½c.; net receipts, 1,914 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,481 bales; coastwise, 45 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 37,843 bales; net receipts of the week, 10,482 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,915 bales; coastwise, 2,059 bales; sales of the week, 7,500 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 22.—COTTON easy; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 2,052 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,048 bales; coastwise, 4,590 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 51,575 bales; net receipts of the week, 17,278 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,048 bales; coastwise, 5,359 bales; sales of the week, 10,400 bales.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 485 bales; gross receipts, 3,042 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 6,500 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,623 bales; gross receipts, 15,635 bales; sales of the week, 2,500 bales.

BUFFALO, Dec. 22.—SHIPMENTS, by rail—Corn, 37,000 bushels. No transactions in GRAIN, excepting a few cars of No. 2 Corn at 59c. BARLEY—Unsettled feeling, but the holding prices are unchanged. PORK, LARD, and HIGHWINES quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 22.—WHEAT steady; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 42; No. 2 do. held at $1 36@$1 37. CORN steady; new, 52c. OATS steady at 44c. PETROLEUM—Refined, 21c.@21½c, for car lots; Crude dull at $4 80@$4 85.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 22.—FLOUR quiet and firm at $6@$9. CORN active and higher at 63c.@65c. OATS strong at 51c.@53c. Bulk MEATS strong; Shoulders, 5⅜c.@6c.; Sides, 7c.@7¼c.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—Capt. Baker, Assistant Quartermaster, has been relieved from duty at Camp Halleck, Nevada, and authorized to proceed to San Francisco. First-Lieut. Bartlett, of the First Cavalry, has resigned. Medical Director Thomas M. Potter has been ordered to the marine rendezvous at New-York.

Capt. L. P. Quackenbush has been detached from duty as Inspector of Navy-yards and placed on waiting orders. Lieut.-Commander Merriman has been detached from the *Worcester* and ordered to the *Canandaigua*. Passed Assistant Surgeon William J. Simon has been detached from the *Nipsic* and placed on waiting orders. Pay-master J. F. Hamilton is relieved from the *Onward* and ordered to settle accounts.

CITY AFFAIRS.

Tammany Republican Primaries.

The Tammany Republicans held primary elections on Thursday night, in the several districts of the City. The following is a list of the Presidents elected, and of the delegates to the General Committee:

First District—President, SAML. N. LE COMTE. Delegates to General Committee, Andrew W. Leggatt, Amos Stookey, John P. Frazer, John E. McCarty, F. H. Schenck.

Second District—President, MARK LANIGAN. Delegates, Patrick Golden, W. F. Barnard, Michael Hayes.

Third District—President, THOMAS MULLIGAN. Delegates, John Fitch, Charles Bathman, Philip E. Herrlich.

Fourth district—President, JAMES MCLAREN. Delegates, James McLaren, Edward Carroll, William H. McKinney, Henry Bausher, Michael Quinn.

Fifth district—President, WILLIAM C. HANNA. Delegates, Thomas W. Love, Edward H. Lawrence, John M. Myers, James See, Francis Rose, Jr., Morris Hanower, Daniel Tyrrell, Edward Gallagher.

Sixth district—President, JAMES M. MCCARTIN. Delegates, Hugh Nesbitt, Henry S. Jennings, Stephen Holden, Charles Carrick, Theodore D. Holmes, Francis Snyder.

Seventh district—President, JOSEPH W. HOWE. Delegates, Thomas E. Stewart, William P. Richardson, John S. Ellison, Solomon T. Streeter, J. Wilson Green, Lloyd Aspinwall, William Hepburn, Horatio N. Twombly, Charles T. Polhamus, William Stevenson.

Eighth District—President, ROBERT W. DE GRUSHE. Delegates, David Miller, Benj. F. Schaffer, William Wetteran, Fred. Gugel, Jr., Robert Roddy, William Stevens, Dr. S. V. Pilgrim, Amasa Higgins, Alfred A. Booth, George W. Spencer.

Ninth District—President, SINCLAIR TOUSEY. Delegates, Sinclair Tousey, J. Solis Ritterband, Stephen Pell, Franklin B. Miller, George E. Keyser, Samuel S. Palmer, Jacob R. Riley, James E. McVeaney, Charles J. Rose, Thos. H. Coppins, Jr., Sanford L. Maccomber, A. S. Rosenbaum, Daniel A. Anderson.

Tenth District—President, HENRY S. WALLACE. Delegates, William T. Ashman, Eli Taylor, Washington Van Wyck, Edward T. Rourke, Francis Heuel, M. D., William H. Burrill, William A. Smalley, Henry Houser.

Eleventh District—President, FREEMAN J. FITHIAN. Delegates, Horace Greeley, Daniel T. Hoag, Daniel T. Moore, John V. Gridley, C. A. La Mont, James L. Hastie, George Wilkes, D. D. Conover, J. Holliday, James Britt, Seymour A. Bunce, Freeman J. Fithian.

Twelfth District—President, JOHN DUKE. Delegates, Thomas Hays, Richard G. Hunt, Jos. Hazel, William Hennessy, Paul Snitzler, Frederick Bliss.

Fourteenth District—President, BENJAMIN MERRITT; Delegates, John Cochrane, Patrick C. Casey, Benjamin Merritt, John J. Schlaeffer, C. Y. Hammond.

Sixteenth District—President, WILLIAM ATKINSON; Delegates, Whitelaw Reed, William L. Raymond, John A. Foster, S. J. Glassey, John Falconer, Henry Wilson, Alexander Clinch, Philip Frankenheimer.

Eighteenth District—President, GEORGE H. VAN CLEFT. Delegates, George F. Coachmon, George H. Van Cleft, Enoch L. Fancher, Thomas F. Rightmire, Josiah W. Thompson, Rufus F. Andrews, Roger H. Lyon, Joseph Dixon.

Twentieth District—President, CHARLES E. SIMMONS. Delegates, J. Nivin Hegeman, H D. Faulkner, Weeks W. Culver, Benjamin A. Willis, George F. Cushing, H. D. Hull, David Konigsberg, Alfred Conger, A. G. Richardson.

Twenty-first District—President, WILLIAM H. DE CAMP. Delegates, Robert C. Brown, Gen. George W. Palmer, Joseph S. Dewey, William H. Draper, Alonzo Mason, Asher Barnett, James M. Boyd, Andrew J. Minor, George Defandorf, Anthony Allaire.

Miss Nilsson's Lover Again—He Makes Another Attempt to Urge His Suit—He is Committed to Jail.

Yesterday afternoon, THEODORE CHARLES BUSCH was brought before Justice COX charged with assaulting Mr. GEORGE HUNT, an employe of Miss NILSSON'S, and with attempting to force himself into her private room at the Clarendon Hotel. It appears that BUSCH, who was only bailed by his brother a few days ago, visited the Clarendon early yesterday, but as he noticed that there were a number of waiters about the corridors who recognized him, and were watching his actions, he quietly left. At 11½ o'clock, however, he returned and made a rush for the stairs, pushing two waiters aside who happened to be standing in the hall, and, ascending the stairs, he was met by Mr. HUNT, whom he assaulted, but who stopped his further passage and finally gave him over to the charge of an officer. On being taken before Justice COX, he was asked by the Court why he persisted in annoying Miss NILSSON, to which he answered, "I love her, and I am sure she loves me, and I will marry her eventually." Justice COX told him it was not for him to think of marrying Miss NILSSON, as she did not want to marry him, but the words of the Justice failed to convince the ardent lover. He was finally committed, in default of $1,000 bail, the Court at the same time recommending that he should be sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

The Yorkville Justiceship—How Frauds are Perpetrated in the Seventh District.

The case of MURRAY against COULTER, involving the right to the Justiceship of the Yorkville Police Court, was continued before Judge BRADY and a jury, in Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday. The following are the leading points in the testimony:

RICHARD HAMBLIN continued his testimony, reiterating the fact that new returns had been made up in Lovejoy's Hotel the day after the election, giving COULTER twenty-five more votes than those cast for him in the First District of the Twenty-second Ward. The original returns were burned, after making the new. He (witness) did not think he was doing wrong at the time, though he thinks so now. At the meeting in Lovejoy's Hotel a change was also made in the vote for Civil Justice, but he did not know what it was.

JOHN HARNEY, the poll clerk of the First District of the Twenty-second Ward, testified to having filled in the returns for that district, and sealed them up on the night of election; that those now presented were not the same he had sealed up, they differing from the original in that they gave COULTER twenty-five more votes than he received. The testimony of the last witness was corroborated by DANIEL S. FIELDS, the Republican candidate for the same district.

The further trial of the case was adjourned to the 2d of January next.

Police Trials—The Charge Against Patrolman Duffy, of Jefferson Market.

Thirty-two policemen were tried yesterday before Commissioner MANIERRE. The charge against Patrolman DE VOE, for using violence against Mrs. ELIZABETH HUBBARD, was referred to the Board.

A complaint was also made against Patrolman THOMAS W. DUFFY, Twenty-fifth Precinct, for using undue violence in removing AZEL P. NEWKIRK from the Jefferson Market Court-room to the prison. The case is somewhat celebrated in consequence of the death of NEWKIRK in prison, as was alleged, from freezing in the "pen" of the Court. The charge against DUFFY was that he dragged the prisoner brutally down the stairs leading from the Court-room to the prison. The evidence was to the effect that no violence whatever was used, and the important fact was brought out that NEWKIRK was not in the pen at all, and scarcely in the Court, being carried through it from the stairway leading to the street to that leading to the prison. The case was dismissed.

More Witnesses Against Miner, the Alleged Counterfeiter.

In the case of JOSHUA D. MINER, on trial before Judge BENEDICT for counterfeiting, it came out in evidence, yesterday, that the accused is worth about $80,000. ALEXANDER MARTIN, Alderman elect, and several others testified that the accused bore a good character. After they had finished, the prosecution recalled Ex-Deputy Sheriff BOSWORTH, of Columbus, Ohio, to show that MINER had made his escape from the jail at that place. Col. WHITLEY testified that the prisoner was known as a counterfeiter by many people. He contradicted the statement made by BALDWIN and HYATT that they had heard him talk with MINER about a counterfeiting plot at the latter's house. The summing up of the case was adjourned until Tuesday. In connection with the trial it transpired that WILLIAM BROWN, one of the counterfeiters who lately escaped from Ludlow-street Jail, had been captured at Freeport, Ill., and that he would be brought to this City for the purpose of giving important testimony against MINER.

Quarantine Abuses.

The Subcommittee on Quarantine Abuses held a session yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce. Communications received from Baltimore and other ports were read, which clearly show that the abuses the merchant and shipping interest are subject to are not confined to this City alone. The advice of several eminent physicians has been obtained in reference to the Health Officer's charges and arrangements, the Committee being anxious in their reform movement to do nothing that may be prejudicial to the public health. The full report of the Committee will be completed early next week, when it will be published.

A Celebrated Picture Unclaimed at the Custom-House.

About $20,000 worth of unclaimed goods at the Custom-house were sold by auction, yesterday, by order of Collector ARTHUR. One of the articles on the catalogue was a picture of the Resurrection, painted by Sir BENJAMIN WEST a century ago, which was sent to this country last year for exhibition, but which was not withdrawn from the Custom-house by the consignees. The picture, which is valued at $8,000, was taken out of the sale by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Dec. 22, Jas. M. Miller conducted the only auction of the day, namely, a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee, of two lots together, in size 50 by 100.9, located on the south side of One Hundred and Third-street, 105 feet east of Third-avenue. The property was sold subject to a mortgage of $4,000, with six months' interest added, and was purchased by John I. and Edward Brooks for $1,750 over and above this sum, making the total price paid $5,890. Today, at the Exchange, no sales are expected to occur, and those announced for next week are all of a legal character. A list of such as are to take place, however, with a description of the property to be offered in each instance, will be published as usual on Monday. During the coming year the market promises to be marked with considerable activity, and for the month of January a number of important transactions are already projected, to which reference will be made in due season.

Exchange Sales—Friday, Dec. 22.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

3 lots s. s. 103d-st., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., together 50 x100 .... $5,890

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

Large and valuable plot of ground and buildings on Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Nos. 514 and 516 Broadway, 50x100 feet; Nos. 56 to 62 Crosby-st., adjoining, in the rear, 100x100 feet.

Apply to HADDEN & CO., No. 33 Chambers-st.

A BARGAIN.—PEREMPTORY SALE, EAST 57th-st., three story brown-stone house, on high ground, in perfect order, parlors frescoed, halls decorated, with carpets, oil-cloths, gas fixtures, mantel-mirrors, shades and cornices, $15,000. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

PALISADES. — TWENTY-FIVE TO 100 acres on the Palisades, fourteen miles from City Hall, nearly third of a mile front on the river and cliff, overlooks New-York and Westchester Counties and the Sound, easy of access, lies very attractively for improvement, and convenient to the new hotel now erecting on the cliff at Englewood. C. D. KELLOGG or R. S. DOWNS, No. 115 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

WILLARD'S HOTEL FOR RENT.

Having been appointed Receiver by the Court in the case of Willard vs. Willard, I am prepared to receive PROPOSALS FOR RENTING, for a term of years, the celebrated hotel in this city known as WILLARD'S.

This house is most eligibly located on Pennsylvania-av., corner 14th-st., and can accommodate five hundred guests. To an approved tenant it will be leased on most favorable terms. Address

J. C. McKELDEN, Receiver, No. 622 F-st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO. 74 WOOSTER-st., with steam-power. Also, three lofts, with steam-power, in the new buildings Nos. 123 and 125 West 28th-st.; the lofts are the best lighted in the City; heated with steam; lighted with gas. SMITH & CRANE, No. 74 Wooster-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON BROOME-ST., 100 feet from Broadway, a first-class new and modern store, now being finished; will be leased at a reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWO SUBSTANTIAL FIRE-PROOF warehouses on Washington-st., near Canal, to let or lease; in excellent order; very low rent, and immediate possession. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—NO. 462 BROOME-ST., BETWEEN Greene and Mercer sts. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, No. 309 Canal-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE DESIRABLE lofts, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., first store west of Broadway, 50x90. Apply on the premises.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM POWER to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

BY M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP,

Office No. 106 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE, STOCK, BONDS, &C., AT PUBLIC SALE.

REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK AND WESTCHESTER COUNTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

ALSO, CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES, RENTING, &C.

FRIDAY, Jan. 5,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY ON EAST 38TH-ST.

EAST THIRTY-EIGHT-STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES—The four-story Philadelphia brick tenement-house with four-story frame in rear. Size of lot, 21x84 feet, known as No. 218 East 38th-st.

Also,

A two-story brick private stable located on south side of East 36th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., and known as No. 5 Sniffen-court.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

AUCTION SALE OF NINETY VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK LOTS, LOCATED ON WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN AVS., MONTGOMERY AND CROWN STS., BROOKLYN.

MONDAY, Jan. 15,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

A VALUABLE FRONT ON MADISON-AV.

Madison-av., east side, between 62d and 63d sts., whole front, size 25x200.10 feet.

ALSO,

SEVEN VALUABLE HARLEM LOTS.

Five lots north side of 136th-st., 225 feet west of 6th-av., each lot 25x99 feet.

Two lots south side of 136th-st., 275 feet east of 7th-av., each lot 25x99 feet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILL IT PAY

To use common glasses and ruin your eyes, when by using the

DIAMOND SPECTACLES

you will preserve and strengthen your sight!

For sale by Agents in every city in the Union.

For sale in New-York by

HOWARD & CO., No. 865 Broadway.
T. KIRKPATRICK, No. 305 Broadway.
HEATHCOTE & COHEN, No. 605 Broadway.
W. F. LADD, No. 25 Wall-st.
HAMANN & KOCH, No. 9 Maiden-lane.
D. W. CHAPMAN, No. 1,143 Broadway.
J. C. GLEASON, corner 127th-st. and 3d-av.
A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery.
J. H. JOHNSON & ROBINSON, No. 150 Bowery.
S. P. SQUIRE, No. 182 Bowery.
E. N. SQUIRE, No. 97 Fulton-st.
C. H. PHELPS, No. 677 6th-av.
R. FERRIS, No. 231 8th-av.
G. W. WELSH, corner Park-place and Greenwich-st.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

GEORGE Z. BARTHOLF,
Wholesale dealer and importer of
BOTTLES
OF ALL KINDS.

I take this opportunity to request my customers not to address me at my former place of business, in 14th-st., but at my present location,

NO. 107 7TH-AV.,
CORNER OF 16TH-ST.,

where I will be pleased to receive their orders for every variety of bottles, both foreign and domestic.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF the Children's Fold respectfully solicits donations for Christmas, and for support of the orphans. The festival on THURSDAY AFTERNOON. Rev. Edward Cordley, No. 437 East 58th-st.; Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, No. 9 West 18th-st.; W. H. Newman, No. 119 Pearl-st.; Richard J. Garrettson, No. 55 Liberty-st.; Mrs. George Depew, No. 36 East 28th-st., and Mrs. Dan. Huntington, No. 49 East 20th-st., will forward any gifts for the institution.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1872, FROM 25 CENTS TO $3.—Expense books, patent spring back account books, stationery and printing of every kind; orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects adapted to Christmas, both morning and evening. All invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS. East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening Rev. E. W. WASHBURN, D. D., will give lecture in the course. Service on CHRISTMAS DAY at 11 A. M.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. McALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6 o'clock. Experience meeting SATURDAY EVENING. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

ALL SAINTS FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York.—Service SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, (Christmas eve,) at 7½ o'clock. Full service on CHRISTMAS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, with a sermon and the holy communion. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.—The fourth sermon to young men will be delivered in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, by Rev. M. G. HODGE, D. D., of the South Church. Rev. WILLIAM S. MIKELS, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the MORNING.

A SERMON ON NEW TESTAMENT Deaconships, Berean Baptist Church, corner Downing and Bedford sts. SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, by the Pastor, Rev. P. L. DAVIES; and *Our Spiritual Relations* at 7½ P. M. Baptism after the service. All are invited.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 2d-st.—SUNDAY, Dec. 24, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach. Morning service at 10½. Subject—*Worship and Work*, a Christmas sermon. Evening at 7½. Subject—*Christianity and other Religions*. Seats free in the evening.

A CHRISTMAS SERMON, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, No. 17 Greene-st., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Afternoon service at 3 o'clock. The fourth lecture of popular course on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, at 8 P. M. Subject—*Sketch of Rev. Dr. Chalmers*. By Rev. DAVID MITCHELL.

AT WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st., New-York City.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. WM. T. HILL, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. JOHN B. MERWIN. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. JOHN S. HAUGH, Pastor.

ARE THE NATIONS DOOMED?—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Winepress of God's Wrath to be Trodden by Christ and His True Followers.*

AT APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY and 28th-st., Mrs. INEZ ST. JOHN will deliver a poetical sermon at 2½ P. M. Mr. N. FRANK WHITE will speak at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Twenty-two Years' Experiences of a Medium.*

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT, Sunday evenings, Lyric Hall; also, Adelphi Hall, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day Sunday; both halls are fully furnished. Apply to JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 723 6th-av.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON will preach.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH —Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M. and Prof. L. CLARK SEELYE, of Amherst College, at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Dec. 24.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., ABOVE corner 35th-st.—SUNDAY MORNING—Prayer and sermon; services to commence at 10½; sermon by Rev. Dr. H. M. THOMPSON, of Chicago. EVENING—Prayer and sermon; services to commence at 7½; sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. S. H. WESTON. At the same service the report prepared by the Committee sent by Christ Church to Chicago will be read by Rev. S. F. DUNHAM, Assistant Minister Christ Church.

CHRISTMAS DAY—Early celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 o'clock. At 10½ A. M., prayer, sermon and second celebration of the Holy Communion. Right Rev. Dr. POTTER, Bishop of New-York, will officiate. Sermon by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of Chicago.

CHURCH—FULTON, CORNER OF WILliam-st.—Preaching SABBATH at 10½; EVENING, 7½; Rev. M. C. JULIAN; MONDAY, praise-meeting, 7½; FRIDAY EVENING meeting, 7½; Chapel, No. 103 Fulton-st., where the noon daily meeting is held. Pews reserved for guests from hotels.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M., except on the second SUNDAY in each month, when the AFTERNOON service is omitted and the church open in the EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st. and 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Service on CHRISTMAS DAY at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school Festival on WEDNESDAY after Christmas, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY in the Chapel at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. On Christmas the exercises will commence at 12 o'clock; dinner at 1; distribution of gifts from the tree at 3 o'clock. All interested are cordially invited to visit us.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. A. F. CURRY, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the hall corner 8th-av. and 25th-st. There will also be services in the hall No. 270 Grand-st., at the same hours—God willing.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west of Broadway, W. W. NEWELL, Jr., Pastor.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock; EVENING, 7½ o'clock, a lecture to young people.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school from 2½ to 3½, followed by singing and addresses. Christmas Festival, MONDAY, 12 to 2 o'clock. All sorts of things for such an occasion needed. Please send them today. The day-school will be reopened WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 1872.

HARLEM.—UNITY CHAPEL, 128TH-ST. and 4th-av.—Rev. Prof. ZACHOS will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at the usual hour. In the EVENING the Pastor, Rev. W. T. CLARKE, will repeat, by special request, his sermon on *The Church and Its Uses*. Seats free, and the public cordially invited.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH meet for divine service at the new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. by Rev. E. L. BURNETT, of Rochester, N. Y. A cordial invitation to the public.

HARLEM CONGREGATION CHURCH, 125th-st., corner 2d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN. Sabbath-school concert at 7½ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½. Subject—*Emanuel*. And in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*The Seventh Commandment*. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Evening subject—*Melchizedek*. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., east of Lexington-avenue.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS; in the EVENING by Rev. THOMAS STREET, D. D.

POPULAR LECTURES ON CHRISTIANITY AND MODERN THOUGHT.—The second lecture in this course will be given at Grace Chapel, on East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. Dr. WASHBURN, Rector of Calvary Church. Subject—*The Person and Life of Christ the Witness of a Divine Christianity.* Seats all free.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, will preach SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Bible in Our Schools*. EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Theme—*Christ*. Sabbath-school Anniversary MONDAY EVENING at Masonic Temple, corner Grand and 7th sts.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR OF St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., the second of a series of discourses on *The Last Things*, viz.: Death, the Intermediate State, Purgatory, the Resurrection, &c. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN, CHAPLAIN TO the United States Senate, will deliver his new and popular lecture, "Greenland," at Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st.—SUNDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject in the afternoon—*The Cranes of Ibycus; Or, The Certainty of Retribution*. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. E. C. SWEETSER WILL PREACH a sermon, appropriate to the Christmas season, THIS (Sunday) MORNING, in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner Downing-st. Services begin at 10½. Evening service at 7½.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at the usual hours. Astronomical discourse in the evening.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., OF THE Church of the Resurrection, will preach in the Hall corner 55th-st. and 3d-av. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st., west of 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. A Christmas sermon.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. DR. JOHN HALL WILL PREACH in the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, near Grand-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY MORNING prayer at 7½ and Holy Communion at 8. Rev. C. T. WOODRUFF will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 2½ P. M., for deaf mutes, and at 7½ P. M. CHRISTMAS MORNING, prayer and the Holy Communion at 7½ and 10½; EVENING, prayer at 6.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, EAST 47TH-ST., Rev. C. W. MORRILL, Rector.—Christmas services. First vespers, with sermon, 9 o'clock SUNDAY EVENING. Midnight celebration of Holy Communion. Choral Matins, 10 o'clock MONDAY MORNING. Second celebration and sermon at 10½ A. M.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. B. MERRIN—a discourse appropriate to the day—and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers and others cordially invited.

SERVICE OF SONG IN ASSOCIATION Hall (23d-st. and 4th-av.) on SUNDAY EVENING, to be followed by a short address by Rev. W. H. VENDLETON. Service commences at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Service every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free. Service on Monday, Christmas Day, at 11 A. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts., Rev. THEO. A. EATON, D. D., Rector.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcomed, and seats provided.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10th-st.—Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector, will preach SUNDAY, 17th, at 11 A. M., and Rev. Mr. EGBERT at 7½ P. M. Lecture WEDNESDAY EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH. Rev. THOMAS GUARD will deliver a lecture on *Man's Relation to the Earth* in the above Church on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, IN 55th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 3½ P. M. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 2 P. M.

THE PRAYING BAND, SAMUEL HALSTEAD, Leader, will conduct the services in Seventeenth-street M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY, 24th inst. Service will commence at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. —Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, by Rev. M. L. ROSS. Young People's meeting in the EVENING, at 7½, in lecture-room. Strangers cordially invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.—Daily union prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Young Men's prayer-meeting every THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING at 9 o'clock.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND MICROSCOPES.

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OPTICIAN, NO. 49 NASSAU-ST.

"THE BEST ILLUSTRATED WORK THAT HAS EVER BEEN ISSUED HERE."—*Saturday Gazette.*

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AT WILSON'S OLD STAND,
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CHEAPER THAN EVER.
TOYS
Of our own importation,
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BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
GOLD, SILVER AND IVORY-MOUNTED
WALKING CANES.
The largest, best and cheapest assortment in the City can be found at
A. COX'S SONS, NO. 25 Maiden-lane.

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUABLE oil-paintings, to take place THIS AND FOLLOWING DAYS, at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS AND CHROMOS.—Picture-frames retailed at trade prices to Jan. 1, for cash. Established 1839. THOS. HOOPER, No. 137 Fulton-st.

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Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.

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GEO. W. WELSH,

No. 253 Greenwich-st., corner Park-place, has a very large and well-selected stock of Ladies' and Gents' Gold Watches, Chains and fine Jewelry, which he is now selling at GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.

COR. GREENWICH-ST. AND PARK-PLACE,
Directly opposite the old stand.
ESTABLISHED 1816.

AUCTION SALES.

250 OIL-PAINTINGS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS,
AND SOLD FOR ACCOUNT OF CONSIGNEES.

Among them are examples by Guilleminet, Troyon, Dupre, Sauvage, Hellouin, Aubry, Viard, Auge, Benardt, Coutourier, Perret, Dramard, Rosewak, Visconti, Feneche, Goutier, Deshayes, LeBrun, &c., &c.

Also, copies from Messonier, Rosa Bonheur, Boucher, &c., and comprising LANDSCAPES, FLOWER PIECES, STREET SCENES, CATTLE PIECES, HISTORICAL AND FIGURE PIECES, &c., some few damaged by importation.

The whole to be sold as they are, for what they will bring, without reserve or limitation, at the CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

RECEIVER'S SALE. — THE UNDERsigned will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, the 26th day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the good-will of a lease of the premises No. 810 Broadway, second, third and fourth lofts, made by Thomas Faye to Reading & Heydecker, dated Aug. 1, 1870, for the term of four years and nine months, at the rate of $3,000 for first year, $4,000 for second year, $5,000 for third year, $5,000 for fourth year, $5,000 for fifth year, the purchaser to assume all the obligations of the lessees under said lease. The undersigned will, at the same time, sell all the outstanding accounts due to said Reading & Heydecker, and the following promissory notes:

Breyfogle & Co., due Jan. 19-22, 1872	$143 32
Chester & Co., due Jan. 30-2, 1872	80 50
Childs, Crosby & Lane, due February	38 00
Ackerman	25 20
Allen & Mackey	600 00
Ross	7 50
Kirkham	64 13
Pottier & Stymus Manufacturing Company	18 75

THOMAS H. LANDON, Receiver, &c.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell 120,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 23, at 12 o'clock, within their store:

600 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
300 boxes fresh Malaga Raisins.
500 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, WELL-ESTABLISHed retail dry-goods business, doing a popular and profitable trade for cash. Can be purchased on favorable terms. This is an excellent opportunity for any merchant of ability to take a first-class, well-organized business. Address DRY GOODS, Box 129 Station A.

$15,000.—THE ABOVE AMOUNT will purchase an interest in a manufacturing business, established; goods are staple and profits large. Principals, who want a straightforward business, address M., Box 117 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF CLEVELAND & GOLDSTEIN was dissolved by mutual consent on 11th December inst. The business will be carried on by the undersigned, and who will make all collections and settle all accounts of the old firm.

MORRIS GOLDSTEIN, No. 180 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

RUSSIAN SLEIGH-BELLS.

The only real ones in the City.
Horse blankets and fur robes in every variety.
Fine harness of all descriptions,
At the old-established English importing house.
E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren-st., corner of College-place.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LANDAUS, COUPES, HAM'S Patent Landaulets, Clarences and Harness, $100 LESS THAN MY USUAL PRICE if purchased for presents.

HAM'S NO. 10 EAST 4TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.

500 sleighs, all styles, pony, six seat, swell, Portland, &c., from $30 up; the largest assortment in the City. Robes, bells, &c. Empire City Repository.

WM. H. GRAY, Nos. 20 and 22 Wooster-st.

ELEGANT PORTLAND SLEIGHS

By KIMBALL and other first-class makers.

S. E. BATES,
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STIVERS' SLEIGHS.—AN ASSORTMENT of Portland and Albany pony sleighs and cutters, fine six-seat sleighs; one left own make celebrated Pony sleigh, with rumble, (same as sent Earl of Stuart, Scotland.) Have in process my renowned Dexter Speed and Eureka cutters, that can finish to tastes of purchasers. R. M. STIVERS, Manufacturer, Nos. 144 to 152 East 31st-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

FREDERICK S. WOOD, NO. 219 AND 221 West 19th-st., has in process of construction new styles of family and first-class livery coaches and clarences, which may be finished to suit taste of purchasers. Also, prepared to take orders for his light road and pleasure wagons, which in style, quality of material and workmanship are without superior.

DEXTER SLEIGH-BELLS, SLEIGHS —Great bargains; carriages, sleighs every style; several left over from last season, new and second hand, at reasonable prices, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME-ST., offer at their warerooms, 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., a large stock of elegant carriages and road wagons, EXCLUSIVELY OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, and of the best quality only. SOLE AGENTS FOR CALLOW'S LONDON WHIPS.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND SLEIGHS. 100 second-hand coaches, family carriages, pony phaetons, but little used, selling off at half original cost; also, 100 sleighs. WITTY'S Manufactory, Fulton and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

SLEIGHS. — DEXTER SLEIGH-BELLS, sleighs, all styles, new and second hand; lowest popular prices; several left over from last season cheap at MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

CARRIAGES.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF new and elegant vehicles at the lowest price; pony phaetons at cost.

A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder.
No. 7 East 18th-st., near 5th-av.

SLEIGH-BELLS, WHOLESALE AND retail, the largest assortment ever offered, and greatly reduced prices; lot 300 straps soiled bells over from last season, cheap, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN BLANKETS, 45-INCH Bagging, Burlaps, Buffalo, Black Bear, Red Fox Fur and Plush Carriage Robes, Infantry Coats, No. 103 Chambers-st.

LARGE SECOND-HAND SIX SEAT sleigh, lined, in perfect order. CHARLES SWIFT, No. 123 West 30th-st.

ELEGANT WHITE ASTRAKHAN robe, $59; three black bear, $45, $35, $25; fine fox, $30; wolf, $35. WEBBER, 6th-av. and 31st-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NO. 600 6th-av., (Murray Hill.)—This new and elegantly-furnished house has a few suites and single rooms vacant, offering extra inducements for transient and permanent guests. W. L. FISH.

NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.—Large, pleasant front room to one or two gentlemen; upper floor, well furnished; grate, gas, &c.; $6; also, single room, $3. No. 1,147 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 603.—FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, handsomely furnished, on second floor. Third floor back room and hall bedroom, with board.

STUYVESANT HOUSE, NO. 759 BROADway, near 8th-st.—Prices reduced; handsome, pleasant furnished rooms, 50c., 75c. and $1 per day; $3 and upward per week.

GREAT HOTEL CENTRE — BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. Sturtevant House, American plan, $3 50 per day, board and room. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34TH-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to rent, with board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 47 WEST 29TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished parlor floor, with or without private table; other desirable rooms and physician's office; house and location first class.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway. One elegant suite of rooms, first floor, with or without private table; also, other rooms.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, BROADWAY, corner 8th-st.—Newly furnished rooms, with board, from $10 to $20 per week; rooms from $4 per week upward.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, 5TH-AV. AND Broadway, newly furnished throughout. First-class accommodations for families and single gentlemen; reasonable rates. WM. G. TOMKINS, Proprietor.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST. — TWO OR three large sunny rooms, with unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Second floor to let, with private table only.

NO. 22 WEST 27TH-ST.—A PARLOR and several chambers, newly carpeted and furnished, to rent to a family, with private table.

NO. 18 WEST 24TH-ST., FOUR DOORS from Fifth-avenue Hotel, handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, singly or en suite.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, board in a private family, or a few rooms furnished for housekeeping; location unexceptionable; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address PROF. C., New-York Conservatory, 820 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER S. DERBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Walter S. Derby, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD DEVOE and WILLIAM C. COWAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Edward Devoe and William C. Cowan, each and both of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, and of the State of New York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY WALDRON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second and third and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3d day of January, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in the said district, pursuant to an order of the said Register, for the purpose mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867; that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the Court for a settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the said twenty-eight section.—Dated this 23d day of December, 1871.

BENJAMIN W. HOW, Assignee,
No. 2d Burling-slip, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE BELL AND HEATH MOUNTAIN COAL MINING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 20th day of December, 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of the The Bell and Heath Mountain Coal Mining Company, of the City of New-York, in said district, which was on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of its creditors, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN C. ANGELL, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
No. 71 Broadway, City of New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry and watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—NILSSON.—MIGNON.

Last night but three (3) of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 23, at 8 o'clock,
MIGNON, (positively last time.)
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON in her popular role,
MIGNON.
Mlle. LEON DUVAL, Mlle. RONCONI,
Messrs. CAPOUL, JAMET, LYALL, &c.
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, at 8 o'clock,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO (2),
(prior to departure for the West.)
IL TROVATORE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 8 o'clock,
(Last night but one (1,)
LA TRAVIATA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, positively last night,
MARTHA.
Seats for all the above now at the Academy; also, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
MATINEE AT 2, EVENING AT 8.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
THE GREAT THEATRICAL SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING. EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO. THE MARVELOUS MAJILTONS, EGYPTIAN JUGGLERS, TROUPE OF ANIMALS, ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN, &c., and a TROUPE OF ONE HUNDRED DANCERS.
MATINEE SATURDAY AND CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

ROBERT W. BUTLER .... Manager
THE HEAD CENTRE OF ATTRACTION.
Sergt. Burk and his Lightning Musket Drill, The Great Matthews Family, Mlle. Geraldine and George Leopold, Mlle. Bonfanti and Corps de Ballet, Dougherty, Ashcroft, Rollin Hardy and Charley Sturges. Fred. Foster, Rattler, De Angelis, Wambold, Coes, Meyers. Miss M. Hardy in an entire new bill this week. R. M. Butcher and John Foster in the comic pantomime of "Mad as a March Hare." Immense attraction for the holidays. Two grand performances on Christmas Day. Matinée at 2.

WACHTEL.

THE GREATEST OF TENORS.
Farewell night at Brooklyn Academy,
TUESDAY, DEC. 26,
POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.
WACHTEL AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE
ON CHRISTMAS DAY—FAREWELL MATINEE.
WACHTEL in Philadelphia on Friday, Dec. 29.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... Director
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½. EVERY EVENING at 8.
THE MAMMOTH TROUPE of ARENIC STARS IN DARING FEATS AND CLASSIC ACTS.
Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND, Miss LUCY WATSON, Mr. CHARLES W. FISH, Mr. WM. DUTTON, the four best riders in the world. A gorgeous CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, replete with scenic splendor, has been in preparation for five weeks, and will be produced for the first time on
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON.
On and after MONDAY, Dec. 2,
HOLIDAY MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

STEINWAY HALL—THE MESSIAH.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25, 1871,
Handel's Oratorio, THE MESSIAH,
by the NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION,
and the following distinguished artists:
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING,
Mr. H. R. ROMEYN,
Mr. F. REMMERTZ.
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Conductor .... Mr. A. REIFF, Jr.
Organist .... Mr. S. P. WARREN
General admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra.
For sale at the Hall; also, at No. 114 Broadway; Pond's, No. 547 Broadway and No. 39 Union-square; Sheldon's, No. 671, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

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Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
NEW CLASSES for BEGINNERS and CLASSES for ADVANCED pupils now forming for instruction in all branches of vocal and instrumental music, harmony and composition, and modern languages.
Also, PRIVATE LESSONS DAY AND EVENING.
APPLICATION for ADMISSION must be made at the General Conservatory offices.
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., over MUSIC STORE.
(The branch at No. 82 5th-av. has removed.)
The MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn-st., has been incorporated in the
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
NOS. 102, 104, and 106 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE.

HERR KARL GOFFRIE,

For many years Professor of singing to their Royal Highnesses,
THE DUCHESS OF HAMILTON,
THE COUNTESS OF PARIS,
THE PRINCESS FRANCOISE D'ORLEANS,
THE PRINCESS MARGUERITE DE NEMOURS,
&c., informs the musical public that ladies desirous of having their voices improved, and receiving instruction in singing on a new and successful method, will please apply for terms, references, to Messrs. J. Schuberth & Co.'s music-store, No. 820 Broadway.

M. TRENOR'S RECEPTION DANSANTE.

THIS SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 11½ P. M.,
at ADELPHI HALL, 52d-st. and Broadway.
FORMER PUPILS and their friends can attend.

B. W. MERRIAM & CO.

577 Broadway,

NEAR PRINCE-ST.,

offer their large stock of GILT, ROSEWOOD EBONY and WALNUT PIER AND MANTEL

MIRRORS,

FOR PARLORS, LIBRARIES, DINING-ROOMS, &c., AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 16th day of December, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$8,691,463 37
Overdrafts	987 48
United States bonds to secure circulation	1,000,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	50,000 00
United States bonds on hand	400,000 00
Other stocks and bonds	284,306 02
Due from national banks	393,710 30
Due from State banks and bankers	14,786 00
Banking-house	175,000 00
Current expenses	13,487 59
Taxes paid	22,342 81
Checks and other cash items, including revenue stamps	132,456 18
Exchanges for Clearing-house	925,290 26
Bills of national banks	55,098 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	8,991 64
Specie	77,420 49
Legal-tender notes	2,544,673 00
Clearing-house certificates	755,000 00
Total	$15,445,013 24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	1,000,000 00
Premium account	323,110 17
Exchange	908 31
Interest	228,391 25
Profit and loss	467,935 42
Circulating notes outstanding	896,295 00
State bank circulation outstanding	7,380 00
Dividends unpaid	1,917 00
Individual deposits	10,883,021 86
Certified checks	18,023 96
Cashier's checks outstanding	300,000 00
Due to national banks	200,239 85
Due to State banks	118,750 42
Total	$15,445,013 24

I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of The National Broadway Bank, New-York City, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d day of December, 1871. (Signed.) SIDNEY E. FORDHAM, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
F. A. PALMER, } Directors.
CHAS. BURKHALTER, }
GEO. C. PETERS, }

ERIE ROAD—REFORM.

On the 9th inst. a meeting of a number of American holders of the stock of the Erie Railway Company was held at Delmonico's, 5th-av. Messrs. W. B. Clerke, Reuben Manley and A. D. Williams were appointed a Committee to confer with such holders of Erie Railway Company's stock as are opposed to the present management of the Road. At a subsequent session of the Committee, held on the 12th inst., Mr. John Swann, who represents the English shareholders, was invited to be present, and expressed his concurrence in the movement, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all the American owners of Erie Railway Company's Stock, (whether standing in their own names or in those of other parties,) who are opposed to the present management of the Road, and desirous that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted on commercial and not on political principles, be invited to send their respective Post-office addresses to the Committee, care of Reuben Manley & Co., No. 64 Broadway, New-York, to enable the Committee to communicate with them with the view of carrying out the objects of the meeting.

(Signed,) W. B. CLERKE, Chairman,
REUBEN MANLEY,
A. D. WILLIAMS.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

SILVER WARE.

A.—STERLING SILVER DINNER SERvice, consisting of large tureen, four double dishes, and elegant fruit-stand, in walnut chest, for sale cheap, to close an account. FORD & TUPPER, silversmiths, 789 Broadway, corner 10th-st., upstairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

NOTICE.—The public is respectfully notified, in order to prevent confusion, that the balcony chairs will be reserved during the entire evening.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. BROUGHAM'S NEW PLAY, written expressly for this theatre, entitled
JOHN GARTH.
NEW MUSIC, SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. PECK, Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss LILLIE McCORMICK and others in the cast.
"'John Garth' was a triumphant and enthusiastic success."—*Herald.*
"We can say with candor of 'John Garth' that it is one of the best off-hand melodramas we have ever seen. It is, to begin with, full of life and 'go.'"—*Times.*
"Its merits are those of strong contrasts, compact and constant action, and a careful and symmetrical unfolding of the principal motive. It is choicely set, new scenery lending a special charm throughout."—*World.*
ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES
are unavoidably
POSTPONED,
On account of the IMMENSE SUCCESS of
JOHN GARTH.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

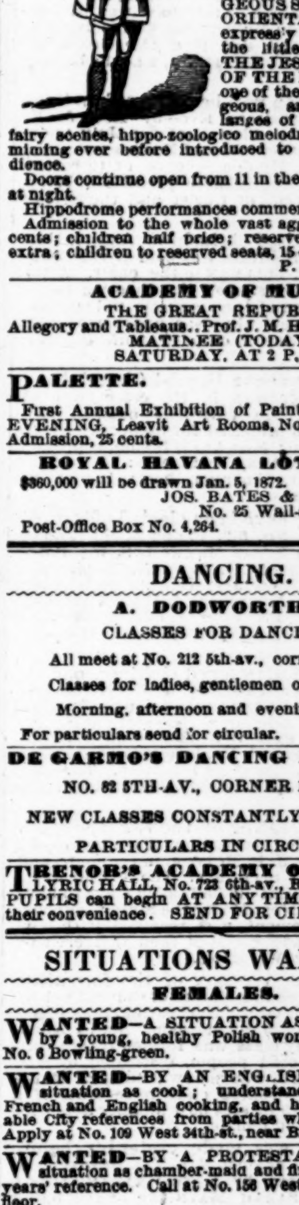
OLYMPIC THEATRE.

SEEING IS BELIEVING. See FOX as HUMPTY DUMPTY. See the Martens Family in their specialties. See the dwarfs, the giants, the Kiralfys, the fairy ballet, the comic tricks and transformations, the wondrous scenes from fairy land as presented at the Olympic Theatre nightly, and acknowledge there is no clown like FOX, no pantomime like HUMPTY DUMPTY.
GO AND BE CONVINCED.
Holiday Week, three Grand Matinees,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

DIVORCE!!
THE GREAT DRAMA OF THE TIMES.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK.
CHRISTMAS DAY, A SPECIAL DIVORCE
MATINEE AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
Seats secured for any date in advance.

P. T. BARNUM TO THE PUBLIC.



EXTRA HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS. SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.

In consequence of the continued and increasing patronage to my mammoth exhibition at the Empire Rink, I have made further arrangements to continue the entertainments until Saturday, Jan. 6, when I shall positively close. In the meantime there is no abatement of the innumerable and diversified attractions of the Great Exhibition.

I have just imported a troupe of wild SABIAN MAMELUKES from the deserts of Arabia, the most powerful athletes of the "sun worshipers" of Egypt. They will make their first appearance in America at the Rink on MONDAY Dec. 25, and continue through the Holidays. Their feats of strength, and other muscular performances, are certainly the most marvelously stupendous ever witnessed since the days of Samson or the Perezitian giants of ancient Palestine.

There will also be brought out on the same day a GORGEOUS SPECTACLE and ORIENTAL PAGEANT, expressly for families and the little folks, entitled THE JESTER'S DREAM OF THE HIPPODROME, one of the most novel, gorgeous, and unique melanges of knight-errantry, fairy scenes, hippo-zoologico melodrama and pantomiming ever before introduced to a New-York audience.

Doors continue open from 11 in the morning until 10 at night.

Hippodrome performances commence at 2 and 8.

Admission to the whole vast aggregation, only 50 cents; children half price; reserved seats, 25 cents extra; children to reserved seats, 15 cents extra.

P. T. BARNUM.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.
Allegory and Tableaus. Prof. J. M. HAGER, Director
MATINEE (TODAY)
SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M.

PALETTE.

First Annual Exhibition of Paintings, DAY and EVENING, Leavit Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

$360,000 will be drawn Jan. 5, 1872.
JOS. BATES & CO., Agents,
No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.
Post-Office Box No. 4,264.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET-NURSE by a young, healthy Polish woman. Inquire at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, and has unexceptionable City references from parties who may be seen. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and fine washer; four years' reference. Call at No. 156 West 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress and to assist in chamber-work; best City references. Call from 10 to 3 o'clock at No. 118 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family if required; is a good baker; can give three years' City references. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., in rear.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in a private family; understands it in all its branches; would go a short distance in the country; best reference. Call for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND chamber-maid by a competent, respectable girl; City or country; excellent references. Apply at No. 308 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress, by a respectable young woman; best City reference. Call at No. 313 West 35th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 313 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 204 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REspectable colored man as groom or waiter; willing to make himself useful in every respect; six years' references from last place. Call or address No. 31 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-class colored waiter, in a private family or boarding-house; unexceptionable reference. Call or address No. 226 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant waiter, a situation; understands his business thoroughly; sober and honest; nineteen years' reference. Address SITUATION, No. 308 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored waiter, in a private family or boarding-house; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 134 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a colored man; is honest, willing and sober. Call at present employer's, No. 45 West 47th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN WAITER, WHITE OR colored; one who thoroughly understands waiting in a private family, and who has good references. Call at No. 84 Irving-place from 9 to 12 o'clock this morning.

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMEN WANTED—Parties controlling a good Western or near by trade. Apply to DU BOIS, MAGOVERN & CO., No. 343 Broadway.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 20, near the corner of 42d-st. and 4th-av. a PORTE-MONNAIE, containing a small sum of money. The owner can have it, on proving property and paying charges, by calling on the undersigned at Yonkers, or No. 678 Broadway, New-York City.

JOHN HOBBS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH
as
HAMLET
On TUESDAY, THURSDAY,
WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY,
and SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1 o'clock.
SATURDAY NIGHT,
MR. BOOTH
will appear in
THE STRANGER
and
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 25, grand production of Shakespeare's historical tragedy of JULIUS CÆSAR.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

THE ONLY MATINEE OF
HAMLET
On SATURDAY NEXT, at 1 o'clock.
Please note the time of commencing.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC 25,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BRUTUS,
In Shakespeare's grand historical tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR,
which will be presented, after many months of careful preparation, with
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as
CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS .... as .... MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER .... as .... JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN .... as .... PORTIA
and a judicious distribution of the rest of the characters.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

TWO LAST PERFORMANCES of the deeply-interesting Irish romantic military drama, THIS AFTERNOON at 2, THIS EVENING at 8. A stud of twenty horses. EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.—The entertainment provided for CHRISTMAS DAY will be of an extraordinary character. Wachtel, Europe's greatest tenor, will appear in the afternoon at 2, in THE POSTILLION OF LONGJUMEAU, and in the evening the vivacious FLORENCES return, appearing in the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Seats can be secured on application at the box-office; at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Ticket-office, junction of Broadway, 5th-av. and 23d-st.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

COL. JAMES FISK, JR.'S,
famous ONE HUNDRED, comprising the
NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
will, with the assistance of Mme. SALVOTTI, Miles. CASTELLAN and DE TRY and Mr. F. LETCH, (renowned as a trombone soloist,) give a grand
CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME
at the CONCERT on
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, at 8.
Herr CARL BERGMANN .... Musical Director
Mr. D. L. DOWNING .... Leader
Seats may be secured at No. 701 Broadway; Erie ticket-office, corner Broadway and 23d-st.; Fifth-avenue and Grand Central Hotels.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

FAREWELL TO WACHTEL!
WACHTEL IN GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON AT 2.
Scale of prices—General admission, $2; secured seats, $3 50 and $2 50, according to location; private boxes, $15; andiproscenium boxes, $25. Tickets on sale today at the box-office; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at Erie office, junction of Broadway, 23d-st. and 5th-av.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE—720 B'WAY.

DECIDED SUCCESS OF M. CŒUILTE in
BARBE BLEUE.
The INCOMPARABLE AIMEE in her great rôle of BOULETTE.
SATURDAY at 2 P. M., LA PERICHOLE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

LAST GRAND MATINEE,
TODAY AT 2 P. M.
LAST NIGHT, AT 8 P. M.,
of the beautiful romantic drama of
SATAN IN PARIS.
Miss ARNOTT in six different characters.
To conclude with the favorite drama of
NICK OF THE WOODS.
Mr. J. B. STUDLEY in six distinct characters.

NIXON'S CIRCUS.

Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
Open EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
All the leading Artists of the day.
Admission 50 cents; a few reserved chairs, $1; gallery, 30 cents. Established Matinee prices—Admission 50 cents; children, 25 cents; balcony, 75 cents. SANTA CLAUS will make his appearance on Christmas Afternoon to distribute toys to all the children.

"THE BEST ILLUSTRATED WORK THAT HAS EVER BEEN ISSUED HERE."—*Saturday Gazette.*

THE STORY OF THE FOUNTAIN.

By WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

With forty-two Illustrations on wood.

One vol. 8vo, cloth gilt, $5; morocco, price $9.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway.

POPULAR SERVICE OF SONG.

SUNDAY EVENINGS,
ASSOCIATION HALL,
At 7½ o'clock.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,

And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Chickering & Sons,

No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

"THE BEST ILLUSTRATED WORK THAT HAS EVER BEEN ISSUED HERE."—*Saturday Gazette.*

THE STORY OF THE FOUNTAIN.

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With forty-two Illustrations on wood.

One vol. 8vo, cloth gilt, $5; morocco, price $9.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square. (No. 165 4th-av.)

RAVEN & CO. ARE SELLING THEIR NEW AND IMPROVED 7¼ OCTAVE GRAND SCALE PIANOS. Direct from their Manufactory, at greatly reduced prices, 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door from Grand.

NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, $250 and $275 cash, for the holidays; pianos and organs to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE

NEW GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETIES.
OPPOSITE WALLACK'S, UPSTAIRS.

BRONZES, SILKS, SHAWLS, CHINA.
&C.

GREAT BARGAINS IN 45-INCH Bagging, Burlaps, Canvas, Blankets, Beaver Cloths, Overcoatings, Buffalo, Fur and Plush Carriage Robes. Great bargains, &c. No. 103 Chambers-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' VELVET BONNETS, FURS and Hats, warranted, half price; Mink, Ermine, Sable, Alaska, and all kinds for Holiday gifts; Children's Hats and Furs. BINNS' Millinery, No. 567 Broadway. Avoid mistake, upstairs.

FURS.

FURS AT POPULAR PRICES.
BURKE,
No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tilling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Dec. 20, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1872. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 4, 1871, to day of payment, will be added. On the 13th day of January, proximo, warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

The Work of the Grand Jury—Exoneration of Judge Bedford.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions yesterday presented to Recorder HACKETT the following return in reference to the charge made against Judge BEDFORD:

> The Grand Jury, at the request of Judge BEDFORD, having investigated the charge made in a public newspaper of this City against him, of receiving $5,500 in a fraudulent manner from the City Treasury, are of opinion that the said charge is unjust and unfounded, and that Judge BEDFORD was justly and equitably entitled to this amount for extra services rendered as Assistant District-Attorney from 1864 to 1869.
>
> LUCIUS S. COMSTOCK, Foreman.
>
> DEC. 22, 1871.

The Recorder asked: Have you anything further to present to the Court?

FOREMAN—Nothing at present.

RECORDER—Then proceed, gentlemen.

The Grand Jury then retired to their rooms, and, it is supposed, were engaged in hearing evidence in relation to the charges preferred against Mayor HALL and the editor of a local Republican journal. It was rumored that JAMES FISK, Jr., was examined, but all the officers of the Court were extremely reticent on the subject. Mr. STOKES, who figured so prominently in the Fisk-Mansfield litigation; Mr. VANDERPOEL, of the firm of BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL, and others, were in attendance nearly the entire day. Mr. FROTHINGHAM, President of the Union Trust Company, was examined in relation to the accounts of the Company with the Chamberlain, and the Grand Jury then adjourned until Tuesday at 11 o'clock. The District-Attorney preserved his characteristic silence in relation to the action of the Grand Jury.

Connolly's Bail.

The bail bonds for $500,000 in the Connolly civil suit are now completed, and the bondsmen have qualified to the amount of $1,000,000. Nothing remains to secure the release of the Ex-Controller in the civil action, but to submit the finished bonds to the Sheriff. This will not be done, however, until it is positively ascertained from Judge BEDFORD what amount of bail he will accept for CONNOLLY under the fifteen criminal indictments brought against him by the Grand Jury, that it may be got ready. Judge BEDFORD is now reticent upon this point, and from present indications it may be regarded as certain that CONNOLLY will remain in Ludlow-street Jail for some days after Christmas. He is still suffering from physical and mental prostration.

An Attachment Against Connolly's Property.

Judge CARDOZO yesterday issued an attachment against the property of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, in a suit brought by PATRICK CARROLL, late Superintendent of Markets, to recover about $14,000, alleged to have been paid out by him while holding that position, for groceries, provisions, &c., furnished to said CONNOLLY. The attachment was granted, on the ground that he had secreted and disposed of his property with the intent to defraud his creditors, which is based on the averment that in recent large real estate transactions the conveyances have all been taken in the name of his wife.

A Washington Market Investigation.

It is stated that an investigation is to be instituted into the affairs of the former Clerk of Washington Market, in order to ascertain what has been done with the large sums of money collected from the occupants of stands on the sidewalks in Vesey-street. Some of the stand-keepers pay from $1,200 to $1,500 per year for the privilege of using the sidewalks for their stands, not one dollar of which has gone into the City Treasury.

New Court-House Commissioners.

At an informal meeting of the new Court-house Commissioners, a plan was submitted for the dome of the building, which, it was said, would cost only $175,000. As the Commissioners have no funds on hand, and do not expect to hold office after the Legislature meets, nothing was decided on.

Court Officers Dismissed.

JOHN HICKEY, THOMAS WATERS and ROBERT LOVE, officers of the Court of General Sessions, were yesterday dismissed by Controller GREEN.

Tweed's Bondsmen.

It is confidently asserted that some of TWEED's bondsmen will not be able to qualify. Wednesday, the 26th of December, is the time fixed for the justification.

The Sheriff's Office.

Nothing new transpired at the Sheriff's office yesterday. A rumor prevailed that no arrests would take place until after Christmas Day.

The Cold Weather—More Snow.

The mercury in the thermometer reached 7° above zero on Thursday evening; at midnight 10°. Yesterday, snow, mingled with sleet, began to fall between 10 and 11 A. M., and still continued at 9½ P. M.; depth one and a half inches. The readings of the thermometer and barometer were as follows: Thermometer at 7 A. M. 13°; barometer, 30.56. Thermometer at noon 21°; barometer, 30.63. Thermometer at 9½ P. M. 22°; barometer, 29.66. Thermometer at 6 P. M. 21°; barometer, 30.65. Thermometer at 2 P. M. 23°; barometer, 20.66.

The coldest day last Winter was Feb. 6, the mercury indicating 4° above zero. Hundreds of people crossed the East River on the ice, between 2 and 3 P. M., Feb. 11. Yesterday and last evening the North and East Rivers were filled with floating ice, and the ferry-boats experienced some difficulty in making regular trips.

Important to Importers and Ware-House Men.

Collector ARTHUR has written to the Chamber of Commerce, asking that body to co-operate with a committee of ware-house proprietors and a committee of Custom-house officers, for the purpose of fixing a new scale of prices on the storage of unclaimed goods. The rates have remained unchanged since 1857.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. D. E. SICKLES, United States Minister to Spain, is at the Brevoort House.

United States Senator F. F. BAYARD, of Delaware, is at the New-York Hotel.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer has adjourned until Tuesday next.

A fire occurred last night in the residence of B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, No. 12 West Seventeenth-street, doing a damage of $500.

Ex-Congressman JAMES M. ASHLEY, of Ohio, and Congressman JOHN LYNCH, of Maine, were at the Astor House yesterday.

The Clearing-house Committee have decided to leave out the reports of the small banks outside of the Association from the customary statements.

Coroner SCHIRMER was notified, yesterday, that a dead child had been left in the receiving-basket at the Foundling Hospital at No. 9 West Washington-place.

The prisoners confined in Ludlow-street Jail will be treated to a dinner of poultry on Christmas, and the usual prison restraints will be somewhat relaxed.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have provided several cases of poultry for the usual Christmas dinner to the prisoners and paupers in the Tombs.

The Chamber of Commerce have received additional subscriptions for the relief the West, amounting to $45,178 12. The gross receipts have amounted to $1,001,848 83.

An unknown man fell dead yesterday in front of No. 9 Bowery. From papers found on the body, the name of the deceased is supposed to have been HENRY HUFNAGEL.

Col. C. W. JOHNSTON, of Iowa; Judge J. G. MCCONNELL, of Pittsburg, and Hon. J. LESLIE ROBERTSON, of Belize, British Honduras, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

PATRICK GARVEY was found insensible last night, at the foot of the stairs of his residence, No. 359 Greenwich-street, and died soon afterward. The Coroner was notified.

In the long-contested divorce suit of WINCHELL vs. WINCHELL, Judge CARDOZO yesterday denied a motion to give the father the custody of the child pending the determination of the suit.

There will be a meeting of citizens of the Sixth Congressional District, this evening, at Mohawk Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Sixteenth-street, to memorialize Congress in favor of amnesty.

HUGH MCGRATH, of No. 216 Spring-street, was assaulted and severely injured last night, at the corner of Spring and West streets, by JAMES O'BRIEN and GEORGE ERICKSON, neither of whom have been arrested.

WM. DENNIS, a bar-tender at No. 455 Sixth-avenue, was committed in default of $5,000 bail at Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of abducting CARRIE H. MOORE, aged twelve years, of No. 767 Sixth-avenue.

The managers of St. Stephen's Grand Fair and Festival, East Twenty-eighth-street, will keep open on Christmas and every evening next week. Visitors pronounce it the most agreeable place of amusement in the City.

Mr. CHARLES MORAN read an interesting paper last evening before the Liberal Club, on the "Rent Question," taking a very broad and liberal view of the subject. Some discussion of Mr. MORAN's views afterward followed.

Mrs. HANNAH M. L. SHEPARD will read a paper before the Cosmopolitan Conference, to-morrow, at 3 P. M. Subject—Co-operative Work and Homes for Women.

Congressman OAKES AMES, of Massachusetts; Gov. MARSHALL JEWELL and Congressman S. W. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, and Congressman CLINTON L. MERRIAM, of Locust Grove, N. Y., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

MARGARET MORGAN, aged one hundred and five years, died, yesterday, at No. 22 Cherry-street. Deceased was a native of Ireland, but had been many years in this country. For a long time past she had been paralyzed and of weak mind.

At a meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association, last evening, Mr. HENRY D. LAPAUGH presiding, arrangements were made to participate in the serenade to be given to Ex-Collector MURPHY this evening.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, GEO. WILLIAMS, a broker, convicted of perjury, was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment; MICHAEL MCGLYN, grand larceny, one year in the State Prison.

A drowned man was found yesterday at Pier No. 45 East River. He was five feet eight inches in height, and had on a dark overcoat, vest, pantaloons, white shirt, gray undershirt and gaiter shoes. The body was removed to the Morgue.

Congressman ALEX. MITCHELL, United States Senator MATTHEW H. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin; Capt. R. C. CHURCHILL and J. R. WASSON, of the United States Army, and Capt. WATSON, of the steam-ship *Cuba*, are at the Hoffman House.

Judge CARDOZO yesterday settled the order in conformity with the recent decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court confirming the decision at Chambers directing the payment of the claim of the Messrs. CORNELL against the City.

Dr. JOHN LORD delivered the third of his historical lectures, last evening, in Association Hall, on "Chrysostom, or the Orators of the Early Church." The attendance of ladies and gentlemen was numerous, despite the severity of the weather.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, before Judge JOSEPH F. DALY, EDMUND D. SHAW obtained a judgment for $7,000 against JOHN THIESS, for the seduction of his daughter. The judgment was taken by default, and the Court granted an extra allowance of five per cent.

Gen. N. P. BANKS, M. C., from Massachusetts; Gen. H. E. VALENTINE, of Hartford; Judge A. EDWARD SUFFERN, of Haverstraw; Hon. JAMES P. NEWCOMB, Adjutant-General of Texas; Gen. W. F. CLARKE, of Texas, and Hon. M. R. WAITE, of Toledo, Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The ferry-boat *Superior*, that should leave South Seventh-street, Williamsburg, at 7:40 o'clock, did not leave her slip until 8¾ o'clock, in consequence of a four-horse truck, loaded with iron, getting fast on the bridge. The delay caused great indignation among the passengers compelled to wait.

At a meeting of the Fifth Ward Democratic Reform Association, last evening, a committee of ten was appointed to draw up a petition to the Legislature protesting against the running of the Hudson River Railroad cars on Hudson and West streets, and also against the Elevated Railroad on Greenwich-street.

The icy condition of the sidewalks renders them dangerous and persons are continually slipping on them, and some receiving severe injuries. Among these yesterday was ELLEN DRANEN, who fell in Madison-street, receiving a serious scalp-wound, and BERNARD GOMM, of No. 513 West Forty-fourth-street, who dislocated his hip.

A special sermon will be delivered on Sunday evening—Christmas Eve—by Rev. J. P. LUNDY, D. D., at the Church of the Holy Apostles, Twenty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue, on the subject of the Hindoo legends of Chrishna and ZOROASTER's remarkable prediction, being the Pagan prophecies of Christ and the Divine Incarnation.

A meeting of the Polytechnic Association of the American Institute was held at the Cooper Institute, Prof. TELLMAN in the chair. After an interesting discussion on the theories to account for traveling of the magnetic pole at this side of the geographical pole, a paper was read by Prof. H. E. COLTON on the fossiliferous iron ores of Alabama.

The Madison-avenue Baptist Church have taken a new departure in the celebration of Christmas Eve. An excellent musical programme has been prepared for to-morrow evening. The choir are: Miss Annie Simon, soprano; Miss Minnie Treadway, contralto; Mr. M. B. Farr, tenor; Mr. Emerson, bass; Signor R. Vilanova, organist.

The following have been elected officers of Architect Lodge No. 519, F. and A. M.: James Gribble, Master; James Maxwell, S. W.; Peter Woolley, J. W.; John H. Boswell, Treasurer; Wm. A. Conklin, Secretary; Edward Townsend, S. D.; Charles E. Lawrence, J. D.; J. C. McClymont, S. M. of C.; Frederick Kleim, J. M. of C.; Wm. H. Merriam, Chaplain; N. J. Hibbart, Organist.

ALFRED KERRIGAN, aged eighteen, and residing at No. 87 Varick-street, was arrested last evening by Officer GILMORE, on complaint of C. C. RICHMOND, who keeps a shoe-store at No. 573 Broadway. He says that KERRIGAN snatched two pairs of imported English gaiters from an exhibition rack in front of his store. The prisoner was locked up in the Eighth Precinct Station-house.

The weekly meeting of the Eighty-eighth Regiment was held at Masonic Hall, last night, the Colonel, Gen. J. P. MCIVOR, in the chair, and Lieut.-Gen. DUNN Secretary. The President informed the men that he had taken steps to have the regiment mustered in by the State very soon, which announcement was received with loud applause. An address was then delivered by Lieut. HAMILTON WILLIAMS.

The fourth anniversary of the formation of the day and evening classes of Colored School No. 6, and the Christmas celebration, took place, last evening, in the school-room, No. 95 Allen-street. The day class was formed from a mission to the colored people, instituted by Mrs. MARY M. MOREAU, who is now principal of the school, and the evening class formed out of a Bible class. Both classes now number about 150 children, male and female.

A complaint was made yesterday, before Justice HOGAN, against Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK, of No. 42 Bond-street, by KATE GRAHAM, LIZZIE STANTON and SARAH MATHEWS, of the ballet troupe at Niblo's Garden. They alleged that on returning to the house of Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK, where they boarded, on Wednesday night, they found their clothing on the sidewalk, and were refused admission to their room. A warrant was issued for Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK, but she has yet not been found.

At the annual meeting of New-York Lodge No. 330, F. and A. M., held on Tuesday evening, Dec. 19, 1871, the following named brethren were chosen officers for the ensuing year: John Giffin, Master; E. B. Valentine, Senior Warden; Henry E. Sharp, Junior Warden; Lemuel Valentine, Treasurer; Frank E. Moran, Secretary; James H. Townsend, Jr., Senior Deacon; Henry A. Meade, Junior Deacon; Geo. W. Wiley and Geo. W. Menomy, Masters of Ceremonies; John S. Leach and John Thos. Logan, Stewards; Rt. Worsh. Chas. D. Brown, Chaplain; Jas. R. Elsey, Caleb S. Odell and Thos. B. Davis, Trustees; Wm. G. Hay, Marshal; Edgar Odell, Tiler; T. C. Kimball, Organist; Thos. J. Barrett, Thos. D. Weeks and Chas. W. Perryman, Delegates to the Board of Relief.

BROOKLYN.

The house of Mr. LEAVITT, No. 255 Hicks-street, was entered last evening, through the second-story window, and jewelry valued at $350 was stolen.

About 6 o'clock last evening a fire occurred at No. 5 Monroe-place, caused by the ignition of the curtains in the parlor. The house was occupied by W. M. NEWALL.

About 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in No. 461 Hudson-avenue, corner of De Kalb-avenue, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the premises of JOSEPH FORBES. It was extinguished with a loss of $1,000 on the furniture.

About 8 o'clock last evening, the house of Capt. MUNSON, No. 127 High-street, was entered by burglars. Two silk dresses and two shawls, valued at $100, were stolen. One of the robbers was captured and locked up in the Second Precinct Station-house.

The collections in aid of the fund for building J. HYATT SMITH's new church, in Brooklyn, are progressing favorably. The well-known liberality of the clergyman referred to has enabled him to draw largely from the purses of men of all denominations of the Protestant faith, and he will doubtless complete the task speedily.

STATEN ISLAND.

A collision took place in the harbor on Thursday evening, between two of the Staten Island ferry-boats, the *Pomona* and the *Thomas Hunt*, the former being on her downward 5 P. M. trip, and the latter on her up trip to New-York. No damage or loss of life fortunately occurred.

NEW-JERSEY.

The will of the late Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of Newark, has been admitted to probate. It represents $6,000.

Over $800,000, or more than half the entire taxes of Jersey City, has thus far been paid in at the Treasurer's office.

Dr. ABNER W. REEVES, a well-known physician of Newark, died in that city yesterday morning from pneumonia.

The Morris and Essex Railroad Company is engaged in tearing down the slaughter-houses at Grove-street and the Hoboken line, Jersey City.

The ordinance requiring the removal of the snow from the sidewalks in Jersey City is not enforced, and the sidewalks in many parts of the city, for whole blocks, are in an extremely dangerous condition.

The shoe-store of WM. MAILLY, on Montgomery-street, Jersey City, was entered by burglars on Thursday night, and goods to the value of $125 taken.

Rev. F. COGGESHALL, assistant rector of the House of Prayer at Newark, was yesterday ordained to the priesthood. Bishop ODENHEIMER officiated.

On Thursday evening, a young man named LYNCH was struck by a locomotive on the New-Jersey Railroad, near Tichenor-street, Newark, and had his arm broken.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad has issued an order to the employes of the New-Jersey roads, placing them under the command of the officers of the main road.

WARD & REILLY, a firm of contractors, have been sued by the City of Newark for the recovery of $40,000 paid them for work which it is alleged was not done in accordance with their contract.

On Thursday night, when about retiring to bed, HENRY MEYER, living at South Eighth and Gilbort streets, fell down stairs, receiving spinal injuries which it is not probable he will survive.

A site has been purchased at First and Grand streets, Hoboken, for the erection of a new Roman Catholic Church. It will be built under the superintendence of Rev. Father KEMPSHALL.

Mr. GEORGE BOARDMAN, an employe of the New-Jersey Railroad Company at Newark, yesterday fell under the wheels of a locomotive, and was so injured that both hands had to be amputated.

Justice NEUSCHELLER died yesterday at the town of Union, Hudson County, from small-pox, from which he had been suffering only two days. He was a well-known local politician and was Recorder for his township.

Yesterday afternoon a false alarm of fire was struck from the corner of Montgomery and Greene streets, two of the most frequented thoroughfares in the city, while the officer of the beat was within a block of the box.

Eighteen locomotives belonging to the New-Jersey Railroad are to be transferred to the Panhandle route and the same number, supplied with the new air brakes, will be taken from the Central Road to replace them.

On Thursday evening a little girl two and a half years old, a daughter of P. L. SMITH, residing at East Newark, was fatally burned. She was playing in front of the fire in an open grate, and accidentally set fire to her clothing.

JACOB MUIDNACK, principal of St. Mary's School, Newark, was yesterday arraigned before Justice MILLS, charged with having flogged MICHAEL NOLL, a boy aged thirteen, in an outrageous manner. NOLL's body was shown and presented the marks of a fearful beating. MUIDNACK was held in $5,000 bail to answer.

The funeral of the late ABIEL ABBOT, who died suddenly on Wednesday, took place yesterday from Grace Episcopal Church, Jersey City. The remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery. Mr. ABBOT had for a long time been employed by the Cunard Company, and the flags at their docks were at half-mast throughout the day.

Dr. JAMES MCCOSH, President of Princeton College, in his "annual statement" says that there are now 380 students on the roll, that there is more systematic study among the great body of the students, chiefly promoted by the thorough examinations by written questions, and by the fellowships and prizes. The sum of $120,000 has been subscribed to build a new library.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—EXCHANGE on the United States buoyant; Currency, 60 days, 1¼@1½ premium; do. Short Sight, 2¾@3¼ premium; 60 days, gold, 9½@9¾ premium; do. Short Sight, 11 @11½ premium; on London, 21¾@22 premium; on Paris, 5½ premium.

[Advertisement.]

"Weight, strength and color may be gained by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL's is the best.

[Advertisement.]

A.—Do you wish to make some one a present this week and are puzzled to know what to present? We will help you out of your difficulty. Go to KNOX's Emporium of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., No. 212 Broadway, and purchase a set of furs for your "lady love," and one of those fine otter skin caps would be just the thing to give your friend Tom, you know. Don't skip KNOX's.

[Advertisement.]

COLORIFIC colors hair magnificent, glossy, and natural; you can apply it in five minutes; best and cheapest; try it. No. 9 Dey-street, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YEAR's should turn over a new leaf to many. A phrenological description, at No. 389 Broadway, would show defects, talents and best pursuit.

[Advertisement.]

Use HITCHCOCK's ARNICA SALVE. Cures corns, bunions, boils, sores, &c. Sold by all druggists.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of New-York	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Australia	Dec. 23	New-York	Glasgow.
England	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Dec. 23	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA AND RIO.

Cleopatra	Dec. 23	New-York	Havana
North America	Dec. 23	New-York	Rio.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe via Queenstown, by the *City of New-York*, at 11 A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters only on pier No. 45 North River. ....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *America*, at 11 A. M....For the Argentine Republic, Brazil, St. Thomas and the West Indies, by the *North America*, at 1 P. M....For Havana, by the *Cleopatra*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 22—*In steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Scellin, E. Wheelock, Mr. Gansul, Mr. Steel and lady, Mr. Steinberg, Mr. Elbeck, Mr. Elliott, J. B. Douglas, Gen. Sickles and wife, Mr. Woodbridge and lady, Mr. Redwood, Mr. Iddings, J. Van Gaasbeck, Isidore Magnifici, W. de Kabath, Mr. Stuckle, Mr. Cailmer, G. W. Bixby, E. W. Stevens, D. Henesy, W. B. Rennie, H. H. Tyson and Miss Tyson, C. Price, S. Stevens, Col. John Williams, G. W. Cosilear, E. King, nurse and child, W. L. Lay, E. W. Hale, Mr. Burchard, lady and infant, H. A. Pickering, W. M. Brooks, Capt. H. A. Sterrak, Mr. Lamsden and servant, Mr. Dawson and lady, Miss Kamiss, Hr. Valders and lady, Mrs. Orne, 2 daughters and maid, Geo. Rudd, Mr. Sarony, Mr. Woodward, H. Hendibode, Miss Woodbridge, Mrs. E. B. Bryant, Mrs. Chas. G. Hayes, C. Fellows, Miss Gurnee and friend, T. Whiteside, Mr. Peters, E. M. Merrill, G. R. Tonkins, R. L. Paterson, Mr. Waddle, Mr. Hazelton, Mr. Friedman, G. W. Harwood, A. Jessup, Master Jessup, two Misses Jessup and maid, Mrs. Payne, Mr. Fenton, J. W. Hall, W. J. Poole, T. M. Griffiths, O. Z. Haddock, Saml. Sinn, Mr. Clark, Mr. Steinberg, Mr. Gatter, Mr. Graham, Mr. Cummings, lady and child, J. W. Colby, John Caldwell, P. A. Terser, Mr. Ferris, W. Lewis, Mr. Robertson, G. Hamilton, A. G. Griffiths, F. A. Bartholomew, J. Abbott, D. L. Wallace, Mrs. G. Booth, Mr. Jordan, Dr. Shension, Mrs. Ezra P. Stone, M. D.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—A. McMillan, H. F. Cornwell, T. C. Forsyth, W. H. Havens, A. B. Terhune, W. D. R. Millar and wife, W. F. Eddies, F. Livingston, E. B. Schabets, L. E. Cooley, Robert Harvey, F. Miller, S. J. Whitesides, C. Hawkins, David McConnell, Mrs. Acosta, E. F. Goddard, Capt. A. Rand, 2 Sisters of Mercy, Miss P. Pearl, Mrs. Mary Cogan, H. McPike, G. W. Duncan, E. B. Wilson and wife, Miss Clara Barrett, J. R. Foster, C. M. Kannedy, 7 steerage.

In steam-ship Missouri, from Havana.—Frederick Dreyer, Felix B. Strouse, Frank McCoy, Wm. Redding, Juan Graves, Manuel Graves, H. McCoy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:22 | Sun sets....4:37 | Moon sets....4:17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:50 | Gov. Island 5:39 | Hell Gate....7:01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 22.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Benledi, (Br.,) Livingston, Liverpool, &c., Henderson Bros.; Chancellor, (Br.,) Patten, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Cashmere, Norton, Shanghai, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks Ila, (Br.,) Bliss, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Medusa, (Br.,) Dinsmore, Antwerp, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brigs E. C. Redman, Redman, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Loch Lomond, Clinch, Matanzas &c., James E. Ward & Co.; Spes & Fides, (Norw.,) Olsen, Lisbon, Funch, Edye & Co.; Stockton, Griffin, Lisbon, Carver & Barnes; F. H. Odiorne, (Br.,) Harn, Bilboa, G. H. Brewer; Thetis, Brown, Rio Janeiro, E. F. Davison & Co.; Elizabeth Brown, (Br.,) Periam, Kingston, Jam., Geo. F. Bulley & Co.

Schrs. Mary S. Lunt, Simmons, Granada, B. J. Wenberg; W. T. Emerson, Dow, Jacmel, B. J. Wenberg; J. P. Augur, Aldrich, Havana, A. Abbott; Pioneer, Blatchford, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut; W. H. Bowen, Terry, Providence; Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Sloop Report, Hart, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Missouri, Morton, Havana Dec. 17, at 7 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co. The M., S. of Cape Hatteras, experienced a violent gale from S. S. W., attendant with terrific sea, and from Hatteras to Barnegat encountered severe gales from the N. W., with intense cold.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool Dec. 9, and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 261 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Francis Wright, Becket, Brazos Santiago Dec. 8, via Havana 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd. Had fine weather up to Dec. 20; since, strong N. W. gales, with very cold weather.

Steam-ship Robert Ingham, (Br.,) Whitelaw, Sidney, C. B., 4 ds., with coal to the International Coal and Railway Co.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Dec. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Dec. 19, with mdse, and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Wiltshire, (of London,) Wingate, Calcutta and Sand Heads Aug. 30, with mdse. to Fowler, Crampton & Co.—vessel to Willis, Peabody & Co.

Brig Lily, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Ryan, Sidney, C. B., 19 ds., with coal to International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to C. B. Swain & Son.

Schr. O. M. Mowett, (of Boothbay,) Reed, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall. Left in port schr. Daylight, for New-York, awaiting cargo, and others before reported.

Schr. M. A. Hyer, Ethridge, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Charlie Miller, Pierce, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. M. L. Wedmore, Terry, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Edward Slack, Loper, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. E. C. Latham, —, Gloucester, fish.

Schr. Sparkling, Lord, New-Haven.

Schr. Charm, Starr, New-Haven.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Care, Wareham.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. E. Snowing fast.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Arr. steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia; also arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York. Reports last night, when off Nausett, fell in with the schr. Ceres, of and from Dover, N. H., for Boston, with bricks, with sails blown away; took her in tow and brought her to this port.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 22.—Arr. steamer Charleston, from New-York; schr. R. L. Graham, from Philadelphia; schr. Sarah Wood, from Philadelphia, and schr. C. A. Bently, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 22.—Sld. bark Brothers, for Amsterdam; bark Gesoni, for Barcelona; steamer Sea Gull, for Baltimore, and schr. Constitutionalist, for Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 22.—Arr. bark J. Bergman & Son, from Liverpool, for City Point; brig Robert C. Wright, from Rio, for Baltimore. The Roads are full of shipping.

FERNANDINA.—Arr. Dec. 8, schrs. Alsuna, (Br.,) Mitchell, Cardenas; 12th, Harry C. Sheppard, Clark, St. Augustine; John E. Dailey, Lorig, Charleston.

Cld. Dec. 12, barks M. B. Stetson, Siemers, Cienfuegos; Sarah B. Hale, White, Matanzas; schrs. Emma Heather, Heather, do.; 14th, Cygnus, Small, Barbados; 15th, Hamburg, Sanborn, do.; W. H. Jones, Ginity, New-York; Harry C. Sheppard, Clark, Jacksonville.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 22.—Arr. ship Charlotte, from New-York, for Philadelphia.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 22.—The Allan line steam-ship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool 5th inst, via Halifax, arrived at 8 o'clock this evening.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 22.—Arr. steam-ship Virgo, from New-York; ship Martha, from Antwerp; bark Moscart, from Liverpool; Brigs Nenva Sabina, from Cienfuegos; Stagshead, from St. Thomas.

Cld. bark Merrington, for Liverpool; ship Othello, for Havre; schr. E. G. Edwards, for Jacksonville; James Young, for Fall River; steam-ship North Point, for Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 22.—Arr. schrs. Sarah R. Smith, from Baltimore, for Boston; Magnet, Elizabethport, for do., arr. 21st, parted chain during the N. W. gale yesterday morning; Frank Maria, do., for Salem; Knight of Islesboro, Bangor, for Fall River, while laying at anchor at Tarpaulin Cove yesterday, sprang a-leak and filled with water; she will have to discharge her cargo and haul on the marine railway for repairs. The steamer Seminole remains ashore on the Hedgefence this morning. A steamer is lying by her, and the schr. J. R. Norris has again gone to her. The wind is from the E. and light. Snow is falling.

Spoken.

Sept. 15, lat. 5 23 N., lon. 89 44 E., ship City of Benares, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for London.

Oct. 24, Ship John Temperly, (of London,) from Manila, for Boston, 100 ds. out.

Oct. 30, bark Saga, (Dan.,) from Mauritius, for Copenhagen, 26 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Arr. yesterday, brig Havana, Capt. Benis, from New-York.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 22.—The Cunard steam-ship Rus ia, from New-York Dec. 13, arr. at this port at 5 o'clock this morning, and proceeded for Liverpool.

OPEN EVENINGS.

MEYER VON BREMEN'S

LAST PAINTING,

THE SURPRISE,

AT

BALL, BLACK & CO.'S,

NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

Sixty Styles.

PRICES, $50, $65, $100, $125, $132, $140, $160, $175, $200, $225, $250 TO $1,000 EACH.

Mason & Hamlin

CABINET ORGANS.

The most popular and extensively sold large musical instrument in the world; in plain and elegant cases for all uses.

One to Thirteen Stops.

Flute,
Principal,
Octave,
Flute D'Amour,
Tremulant,
Vox Humana,
Automatic Swell,
Melodia,
Diapason,
Euphone,
Hautboy,
Fifteenth,
Cor Anglais,
Couplers,
Bourdon,
Gamba,
Bassoon,
Voix Celeste,
Viol D'Amour,
Viola,
Pedals, &c.

We are daily receiving from our factories a few extra styles in superb cases, surpassing in attractiveness any before offered.

There can be no more Elegant and Valuable Present.

Our assortment of styles is very much larger than any other in the country; **prices are fixed and invariable;** and it is a pleasure to exhibit our instruments to all who may be sufficiently interested to call.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE.

Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.,

No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

A REDUCTION OF

10 PER CENT.

WILL BE MADE ON ALL CASH SALES OF

MEN'S AND BOY'S

CLOTHING

DURING THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

LARGE STOCK.

WADE & CUMMING,

CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.,

UNDER GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

DECKER BROS.'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS

ARE MATCHLESS.

WARE-ROOMS

NO. 33 UNION-SQUARE.

CHRISTMAS.

MINCE PIES,

PASTRY, PLUM-PUDDINGS,

BISCUIT GLACEE, &c.

Clark & Weller,

NO. 835 BROADWAY, COR. 13TH-ST.

CHAMBERLIN,

NO. 715 BROADWAY,

Will keep his jewelry-store open SATURDAY EVENING as late as 11 o'clock.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

THE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

WAREHOUSE AND SALES-ROOM,

No. 199 Broadway, N. Y.,

MANUFACTORY, WEST MERIDEN, CONN.,

Offer to the trade a most complete assortment of

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE-WARE,

including not only articles of domestic use, but a large variety of ornamental fancies particularly suited for presents.

Particular attention is invited to the Company's recently-patented process of electro-plating the smallest domestic articles, Forks, Spoons, &c., by which the parts most exposed to wear receive an EXTRA COATING OF SILVER, THREE TIMES THE USUAL THICKNESS, a feature which renders the production of this Company more enduring than that of any other manufacture, while the cost is relatively very small. The

METALLIC, PORCELAIN-LINED, FIRE-PROOF BAKING-DISH,

another specialty of this Company, while highly ornamental as an item of table furniture, possesses the rare qualities of never burning out, retaining the heat a much longer time than other dishes, and cooking its contents in all parts to perfection.

THE PORCELAIN-LINED ICE-PITCHERS,

a third specialty, are now known all over the world, and valued for their extraordinary property of retaining the purity and coolness of water, as well as for the singular durability, cleanliness and chemical excellence of their interior surface.

A full stock of these goods may be found in every considerable city of the Union.

To protect the purchaser against worthless imitations, it should be observed that the improved Spoons and Forks are uniformly stamped 1847—ROGERS BROS.—XII., and our trade-marks as below.

MERIDEN COMPANY — TRADE MARK FOR Electro-Plate WHITE METAL. | TRADE MARK FOR Electro-Plate NICKEL-SILVER. — MERIDEN COMPANY

10,000

GUANACO

AND SILK

UMBRELLAS

FOR

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Seasonable,

Appropriate,

Serviceable,

Acceptable,

Sensible,

Attainable.

ISAAC SMITH'S SONS & CO.,

NO. 405 BROADWAY.

WE ARE NOW MAKING

10 PER CENT.

ALLOWANCE

from marked prices on all cash sales of

BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING, UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

BROKAW BROS.,

4TH-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE,

LAFAYETTE-PLACE, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PL.

OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

COFFEES AND TEAS

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

A PACKAGE OF TEA OR COFFEE IS AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We have the largest, freshest and best assortment of Coffees and Teas ever offered for sale in this City, and selected expressly for the Holiday trade.

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RICHARD GRANT WHITE,

in the New-York *Tribune*, Oct. 11, 1871.

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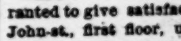

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EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLAND.

Parties in the Church—Important Decisions and Movements—The Conservative Element—The Prime Minister's Creed.

From a Special Correspondent.

MALVERN, England, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1871.

Three powerful societies are organized and at work in the Church of England, each with a strong array of noblemen, clergymen and lay members—each with abundant funds, organs and machinery for carrying out its objects—and each with objects widely varying from those of the two other societies—so widely that the success of either would drive from the Church both the others. The English Church Union, which held one of its meetings this week in Birmingham, maintains the "Catholic" or "Ritualist" movement in the Church. It upholds the divine authority of the Episcopate, the high-church doctrines respecting the sacraments, baptismal regeneration, confession, absolution, and approves of vestments; going as far and even further than Rome; in most things, however, copying so closely that only an adept can distinguish the difference between them. The Church Defense and Reform Association belongs to the Evangelical section, but is chiefly engaged now in defending the threatened establishment. Thus it does not discuss doctrines, but seeks to unite churchmen of all opinions in the defense of the threatened temporalities—the large stock of loaves and fishes now in danger. This end secured, they will be free to prosecute the Ritualists. The Prayer-book Revision Society is a Church Protestant association of the most radical type, and its whole energies are directed to the extirpation of all the rags and relics of Popery from the Book of Common Prayer. The word "priest" must be erased from it; the lessons from the Apocrypha expunged; the public reading of the Athanasian Creed discontinued or made optional; repetitions in the services to be voided; everything expunged from the Communion service which favors the idea of priestly absolution, sacramental mystery, sacrifice, or any change in the elements by consecration; and the same reforms are to be carried into the baptismal service and the forms of ordination. In short, the Prayer-book is to be made thoroughly Protestant. Here, then, are three societies, which, to an outsider, seem to represent three distinct churches—one "Catholic" and Sacramentarian, one Puritan and Anti-Sacramentarian, one Establishmentarian. The latter strives to be the bond to hold the other two together. It says, in effect, let us lay aside all doctrines, stop all disputes, and hold fast to our establishment and our benefices. Outside of all are Mr. MIALL and the whole body of dissenters and secularists, forming, possibly, a majority of the people of England, earnestly at work to overthrow a Church which seems utterly unable to hold itself together. It has been discovered that an important error exists on the very title-page of the Revised Book of Common Prayer, which retains the phrase "United Church of England and Ireland." No such institution now exists, and the Church of Ireland is making a prayer-book to suit itself. The Throne is threatened by rapidly-forming Republican clubs; the House of Lords is threatened by not a few members of the House of Commons, among whom Mr. BRIGHT will appear next session as a leader; the Church is assailed from without, and torn by intestine divisions. It really does seem like "shooting Niagara."

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS.

The most important business transacted at the meeting of the Church Union was the adoption of two resolutions—one to resist Dissenting services in church-yards; the other, that the decisions of the Privy Council are not binding on the clergy. Here is rebellion proposed against an act of Parliament in one case, and rebellion against the royal prerogative in the other. Rev. C. F. LOWDER, in proposing the resolution to resist the Burials bill, which would allow Dissenters to be buried in church-yards by their own ministers said:

> "Why was the church-yard made a *vile corpus*? Were not the church-yards as sacred as the churches themselves? Their dead were buried there, the blessed sacrament was offered for their departed souls, they were in Paradise resting from their labors, and the living still had communion with them, believing, as they did, in the communion of saints. The Church might be disestablished, but establishment was a mere accident of the Church. Disestablishment would make no difference to those who held like views with himself, for they depended on something better than establishment—something better than the favor of the State."

Rev. E. L. BLENKINSOP said in proposing the resolution:

> "The constituting of the Court of Privy Council as a Court of final appeal in spiritual causes is a violation of the compact between the Church and the State in the reign of HENRY VIII., and that consequently the judgments of the said Court in matters spiritual are not binding on the conscience of the clergy. If the State had violated its compact and taken on itself to do that which it had no right to do, were not the clergy absolved in conscience from obeying it? They were bound to penalties; that they knew; but he hoped that hundreds of the clergy would submit to penalties rather than violate their conscience, and that thousands of the laity would support them. If, in the case just begun, judgment should be given against Mr. BENNETT, the clergy would know that it was more than ever their duty to teach the condemned doctrine, and more than ever the duty of the laity to uphold it. The clergy were willing to bear penalties, but they would not falsify their professions as priests of the Church."

And the Ritualist clergy will not leave their cures, but submit to be dragged out one by one, martyred by costs, fines and imprisonment, and will appeal to the conscience of the laity to sustain them. Why Dissenters should wish to be buried in church-yards, which they give a wide berth to as long as they are above ground, I have no notion. Why the Court of the Privy Council should care what vestments a clergyman wears, or how he stands and kneels in religious services, I see as little. It seems tyrannical and nonsensical; but there is a great fight about these two matters, and will be, unless there is speedy disestablishment. If the Church were disestablished, I presume the dissenters of all creeds would lie contentedly in their own burying-grounds, and Mr. MACHONOCHIE kneel and Mr. PURCHASS dress according to their proclivities.

THE CONSERVATIVE ELEMENT.

Money is the conservative element in the Church. If disestablished, what is to become of her great property and revenues? Let the Church of England become merely an Episcopalian denomination, on the same footing with the rest, and her property would have to be divided with the others. Enthusiastic young curates do not care for this, but elderly clergymen with large families must think of it. Two Archbishops and twenty-six Bishops cost $840,000 a year, or $30,000 apiece; and nearly as much more is expended upon the almost useless cathedrals. On an average one English Bishop and his cathedral cost enough to comfortably maintain one hundred clergymen. In fact, the clergy of France or Russia do not cost their respective Governments more than about this proportion. And when the great mass of Englishmen learn to think and vote, they are pretty sure to make some important changes.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CREED.

Mr. WHALLEY has made another effort to solve the vexed question whether the Prime Minister is a Papist. He forwarded to the Premier a resolution adopted by the Liberal leaders among his constituents. They resolved "that the question whether the Prime Minister is a member of the Church of Rome, in the present position of the Liberal Party, is one of great political importance." Mr. WHALLEY received an answer to his letter from Mr. GLADSTONE, but it was evasive if not Jesuitical. He does not say that he is or is not a Roman Catholic. He says it is an insulting question and refuses to answer it, unless the following paragraph from his letter can in some way be twisted into an answer:

> BALMORAL CASTLE, Sept. 27, 1871.
>
> MY DEAR SIR: I quite agree with those of your constituents, on whose behalf you address me, in thinking that the question "Whether the Prime Minister of this country is a member of the Church of Rome," and, being such, not only declines to avow it, but gives through a long life all the external signs of belonging to a different communion, is a question "of great political importance," and this not only "in the present" but in any possible "condition of the Liberal," or any other "party." For it involves the question, whether he is the basest creature in the Kingdom which he has a share in ruling; and instant ejectment from his office would be the smallest of the punishments he would deserve.

That may be very fine, but a little word of two letters Mr. WHALLEY and his friends would have considered more satisfactory. In fact, Mr. WHALLEY wrote again for a plain yes or no, and the Premier has, it is said, "given such an answer as will probably prevent Mr. WHALLEY from renewing the correspondence." Mr. GLADSTONE says:

> MY DEAR SIR: In no degree altering my belief as to your intention, I must, while acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 14th, acquaint you that in my opinion your reiterating the inquiry to which that letter refers, after the receipt of my communication, is not consistent with those laws which ought to regulate the intercourse between man and man. I am thus led to fear that in my desire to give you satisfaction I have already offered explanations which I ought to have withheld, and I will not repeat the error by continuing in any form this correspondence.

MONADNOCK.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The Sovereignty of President Thiers—The Seat of Government—Future of France—A Possible War—The Recent Executions—The Death-Penalty Unpopular.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 4, 1871.

As I write the new session of the National Assembly has commenced, and the members are actively engaged in drawing lots for the various committees. It is presumed that this work will occupy all of today, and that the message of the President will not be read before to-morrow. But that question depends entirely upon the feelings of M. THIERS. The King says "I will," and there is no reply. If he has made up his mind to deliver his message today, he will simply enter with a *Je veux*, and with top-boots and riding-whip, if he sees fit. For a long time the French have been crying out against the Germans for permitting such an absolute sovereign as the Emperor WILLIAM, but that powerful monarch has nothing like the power of Prince ADOLPH I., of the Order of the Golden Fleece. It would be difficult to find a more absolute ruler this side of the Golden Horn, for if the Czar of Russia has the power he does not pretend to make so extensive a use of it. "These gentlemen of the army," he said, not long ago, "may have been Bonapartists or Republicans; but now they are ready to get themselves killed for me—plain Monsieur THIERS!" And the President smiled a grim smile, which can be imagined after a glance at his photograph. There is no doubt of this fact. Unless the Duc of MAGENTA chooses to put himself at the head of the army and break away from the War Office, it is held by the hands of M. THIERS, and he now feels that his hold is very firm. The day for clemency has come, he said not long ago, and now let us be severe. He begun with his strongest antagonist—the Press—and disabled it in the first round. Then he put his foot down upon the right of meeting and of discussion; it could not be permitted in the present state of France. Despite the pleadings of every Republican in France, despite the warnings which came from every side, he permitted ROSSEL to be killed, and, if he had really been a Republican at heart, he must have forbidden the execution on the simple ground that it was almost a death-blow to the Republic. FERRE, an assassin, was raised to the rank of a martyr by being shot with ROSSEL; and GASTON CREMIEUX died while crying "Vive la République." BOURBAKI has just gone back to Lyons with orders to use the "last severity," and to crush out all opposition, while M. THIERS himself professes to be able to twist the neck of the entire Assembly, and shows his pride in his own ability, and laughs at his cleverness in playing the various parties against each other, so that all play into his hands. It is the old game of personal rule at which, like NAPOLEON III., M. THEIRS will trip one day or another. Just now he has everything his own way. He can pass any measure he desires, he can cary any election, except in the rebellious City of Paris, and the army is quite ready to get itself killed for him in any work which he may command.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

There seems to be no doubt in the minds of a majority here that the Government will soon be brought to the city. Yet, on the other hand, it is known that a large number of Deputies are violently opposed to it. During the vacation very extensive changes have been made in the hall, and a warming apparatus constructed at an expense of nearly half a million of francs. This was inspected, the other day, by a committee, which reported that the hall had been "fitted up regardless of expense." If M. THIERS knows that the Chamber will come to Paris, this is a useless tax upon the Treasury.

FUTURE OF FRANCE.

The second great question regards the Assembly itself. It is presumed that it will declare itself permanent, to be renewed one-fifth at a time, which would give each Deputy five, and, if reelected, ten years of office. The scheme, as I have told you, embraces the Presidence for life of M. THIERS. Could there be a *coup d'état* more marked than all this? As M. THIERS is seventy-five, the matter does not seem to have great inconvenience, but the Duc D'AUMALE is a young man yet, and M. THIERS, M. CASIMER PERIER, M. BARTHELEMY, SAINT-HILAIRE, and a large number of others are deliberately working to arrange the affair so that D'AUMALE can immediately succeed to the Presidency. Where then would the country be? The result is not difficult to foresee. All parties would combine in opposition, and, if the monarchy was not constituted upon the old Imperial basis, the Presidency of the Duke would be gradually undermined and overthrown.

A POSSIBLE WAR.

I see but one possible issue without a new revolution, and that is by a successful foreign war. Preparations are being made upon a most gigantic scale, and utterly regardless of expense. Nothing but the imminent prospect of another war could excuse such a monstrous imposition upon an overburdened Treasury. The present hope of the French is in an alliance with Russia; but I very much doubt whether, at the first shade of suspicion, M. DE MOLTKE does not march an army straight through Champagne, and while the French are grinding their coffee or preparing their soup for the campaign. No army moves so slowly or so heavily as the French. It cannot march. Its young and undersized soldiers are overburdened with luggage, and it has never been accustomed to rapid movements and marches. It took DUCROT three days to get his army from the Marne to Mont Valerien, a course made by the omnibus in about two hours and a half, and it requires something like six hours to get a French regiment into a railroad train. In case of the prospective war, the result will be decided by the rapidity of the first operations. Certainly Gen. VON MOLTKE is prepared, and M. THIERS is doing his best to get ready. During the past few days there is a general talk of another war, and the French are as anxious for it as ever; but this time they will go into it with allies, and that will counterbalance, they think, something of the demoralization. Fifteen French officers have already gone to Russia, and it is stated that a Russian agent is openly offering inducements to competent engineers to enter that service. After this you will not be surprised to hear that M. THIERS will take a lesson from Prince BISMARCK's speech, and demand the absolute control of a fund necessary for immediate war preparations. This, it is said, will be raised through the Bank. If its circulation is increased, and it is allowed to float another lot of paper, it can make another loan to the Government, or leave in the hands of M. THIERS the two or three hundred millions already owing.

THE RECENT EXECUTIONS.

The troubles which were predicted as certain to arise from the executions of Satory are already beginning. There is serious trouble in the camp. I told you in my last of the religious report, or the way religion had been mixed with the matter, and the first reports have greatly swollen in the course of travel. Quite a number of confirmatory facts are given, but, as I have no means of verifying them, I let them pass, simply remarking that in France, as a late Consul-General ought to know and feel, it is a most excellent thing to have an uncle who is a Bishop. But there are other rumors not less noteworthy. It is said that the members of the Commission who voted for ROSSEL's death were all Orleanists, the Republicans and Bonapartists voting against it. But that is not the worst. Time and time again ROSSEL's poor father came from M. THIERS' Cabinet quite radiant with joy to tell every one that the President had given him a promise that he would do all he could for his son. At the last interview M. THIERS told him that he had done all that he could, but the matter had been taken out of his hands; yet he gave the poor father hope. The day of the execution M. THIERS told a journalist that he had used all of his influence to save ROSSEL's life, but the Committee were obstinate. M. SAINT-HILAIRE repeated this to several reporters, and dwelt upon it in a way not to be misunderstood. That evening the *Bien Public*, whose editor is on M. THIERS' staff, or in his Cabinet, asserted that the deed was done despite the earnest prayers and solicitations of M. THIERS. The effect of such language can be easily imagined. The day before the members of the Commission had separated, and most of them left for the country. They were at once called back by telegraph. A meeting was held and a deputation sent to the President for explanation. From this point we have no real information, but it is certain that the members of the Commission demanded to know by what right M. THIERS made such statements, and, by trying to relieve himself of the dreadful responsibility, had thrown it all upon them. The friends of the members say that the President made only a lukewarm defense of ROSSEL, and that had he expressed a wish to spare his life, it would have been done. Then the Commission resigned in a body, or so it was reported, but this was officially corrected by the remark that the Commission had not resigned, but that, owing to altered circumstances, it would have to be reconstituted. This is a pretty clear proof that the rumor is not far wrong. On the streets it is said that there is "the mischief to play" about this matter, and that it will give rise to a stormy scene in the Assembly; but M. THIERS has appealed to the patriotism of at least one member of the Commission, showing him that it is his duty to suffer in silence for the good of the country, and that his patriotism cannot fail to be rewarded at a later period. The names of the members have all been published, but each one claims to have been in the minority which voted against the execution.

THE DEATH-PENALTY UNPOPULAR.

But it is certain that ROSSEL's death will not be without some good result, and the first is the abolition of the death-penalty. The affair at Sartory did not have its intended effect upon the army, and it raised a cry of horror everywhere else. LULLIER, that singular, crack-brained sailor, also condemned to death, seems to be the only one who does not rejoice at this result. The other condemned were, with a cruelty which could have been avoided, informed of the death of ROSSEL, and one of the jailers who has been cuffed and knocked about by LULLIER, told him that his turn would come in the morning. He was very gay all day long. That evening a *greffier* entered his cell and commenced reading the verdict of the Court-martial, condemning him to death. LULLIER smiled and bowed and rubbed his hands with an air of great satisfaction; but his face instantly fell and he looked up almost in anger when the clerk came to the paragraph commuting his sentence. He rose in rage and began pacing his cell. "Sapristi!" he cried, "ROSSEL is the only man who has had any luck!"

ASHBY.

UNITED ITALY.

A Civic Festival in Rome—Opening of the First Parliament—A Future Queen—The Scene in the Chamber—Evening Sights—Momentous Questions—The Jesuits and the Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1871.

The Romans were favored with fine weather yesterday for their first great civic festival under Parliament and King. After days of rain, the sun shone out of a cloudless sky and the air had the genial mildness of St. Martin's Summer. The city blossomed like a garden with the gay banners and the draperies of an Italian festa. The country has been looking forward to the day for the opening of the first Parliament in Rome as one to be set down with a red-letter mark in the historical calendar. By the display of musical energy, the Deputies' Chamber was got ready for the day named, and Signor OTTINO, the famous decorator of Turin, did his part to make old Rome wear an aspect worthy of such a famous day of fête. From the Quirinal Hill to Monte Citoris, all along the route by which the royal cortége was to pass, Venetian masts were raised, on which banners were hung, and the escutcheons of the principal Italian cities. Through the whole distance lines of troops of the regular army and the National Guard hedged the way. The streets were thronged with half the population of Rome, and every window and balcony was filled with well-dressed laughing groups of men, women and young people, waiting to have their look at the spectacle of the day.

A FUTURE QUEEN—THE KING.

The Princess MARGARETTA left the palace half an hour in advance of the King, and was received with many demonstrations of affectionate goodwill from the people, whose respect and attachment she has won by her amiable qualities. The wife of the future King of Italy does her part to increase the popularity already enjoyed by the reigning family. The King, accompanied by the hereditary Prince, and the Prince CASIGNANO, went in a train of what is called *mezza gala*—very elegant, but not of full royal state. I do not know how better to express it than to say that a great wave of enthusiasm rolled on before and followed after the carriage of the Sovereign. I never saw the King look better. He and the hereditary Prince wore the uniforms of Generals of the army. Through the whole route the King remained uncovered, acknowledging the salutations of cheers and waving hats and handkerchiefs coming from every side. VICTOR EMMANUEL has an excellent reputation for punctuality, and the clock was striking eleven when the King and his company entered the Deputies' Hall. The published programme is carefully carried out on occasions where the King is an actor; the people are not kept waiting a minute beyond the time named.

THE SCENES IN THE CHAMBER.

The interior of the Chamber presented an animated scene. All the tribunes in the lofty and really noble room were filled a full hour before the arrival of the King and his company, and there was time enough for the numerous stylish groups to admire each other and inspect the beauties of the room before the interval of happy expectancy was brought to a close. When the King entered the whole company rose and gave vent to a burst of enthusiasm, hardly less noisy and emphatic than the demonstrations of the square. The speech which the Ministers had prepared was read in twelve minutes, and contains as little as any royal speech recently made; for what can the Sovereign say in addition to what already every body knows, and has been before so many times repeated. The King went out immediately after the discourse was pronounced, and returned to the Quirinal Palace.

EVENING SIGHTS.

The illumination in the evening was successful, and quite satisfactory to the crowds which thronged the streets. I do not remember any Papal lighting up so brilliant, and the former Government was famous for such shows. Of course the illumination of St. Peter's must be left out of the account, for that is a display of exceptional beauty, of which there is no prospect of a renewal for some time to come. It was a picturesque sight to see the Pantheon, black with the rust of a thousand years, peering in grim dignity through a mask of colored lights borrowed from a French pyrotechnic show. If these had been the Girandola of the Pincian Hill the festival would have been crowned with the éclat which never failed in the Pope's efforts to amuse the people.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Most of the Ministers of foreign Powers accredited to this Court, were present at the royal session; although reports had been put afloat by the clerical organs that for one or another alleged reason, several of the representatives of Catholic States would not be present in Rome. But even more encouraging than this, a number of those charged with a diplomatic mission near the Pope, were spectators in an unofficial way of the ceremonies of the opening. Several measures of law are matured in Committee, and the promise is made that the Deputies will go to work and accomplish as much as possible before the vacation of several weeks, which is always allowed at the end of the year.

MOMENTOUS QUESTIONS.

The newspapers are jubilant in their tone, and say, justly, that the 27th of November, 1871, will figure among the remarkable days of the Italian revolution. But there are some thoughtful minds, making little account of a showy pageant, and not at all carried away by an ephemeral enthusiasm, who are asking the question, Will the new edifice and the good work stand the shock of the convulsions which are still threatening Europe? The Italians have obtained the greater part of their present advantages at small cost. They owe their benefits, not to great battles fought by themselves, but to a concurrence of fortunate circumstances, and to their own judgment, prudence and good sense. The Italian Kingdom has many enemies, of the same religious faith, in all parts of the world. They will labor untiringly to ruin the work which so far is tolerably well done. The question only remains, Will this people, whose conduct has been so good when small trials have tested the temper of the metal of which they are made, be proof against the fiery afflictions which may be in reserve? Is there a heroism sturdy enough to fight to the last, and make sacrifices, if necessary, of hundreds of thousands of men? The King did well in his speech to dwell with emphasis upon the importance to the nation of learning to love hard work. As we so well know, it is the best preparation for hard fighting, which all great nations, to have their rights respected, are liable at any time to be called upon to do.

THE JESUITS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Father BECK, the General of the Company of Jesuits, has published an appeal to the representatives of foreign Governments on the question of the seizure by the Italian authority on the plea of public utility, of the great convent of St. Andrew of the Quirinal. It is not easy for us to appreciate fully the feelings of the Jesuits, or the clerical class, on receiving notice to quit an establishment which has been a leading educational seminary for more than three hundred years. The protection of the American authority was at one time invoked, as a few years back the Latin school of the Americans was, by an order of the Pope, opened in that establishment. We must wait to see what response will be made to the present appeal, and its effect upon the Italian Government.

ANGELICO.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Close of the Parliamentary Session—The Army Estimates—The Bill Against Priests—The Prussian Diet—Financial Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1871.

The session of the German Parliament has been brought to a close somewhat abruptly. M. VON DELBRUCK, who conducts the Government business in the House as Prince BISMARCK's vicegerent, yesterday produced a document, under the Imperial seal, dated 29th November, proroguing the Assembly until further notice. The object of this hurry is not quite apparent; but as it is the second instance of so sudden a dismissal, the step can hardly be accidental. M. VON DELBRUCK stated the inconvenience of simultaneous sittings of the Imperial and various local Parliaments as his reason, but as that inconvenience had been suffered for the better part of the week, a few hours could not make any difference. Your patriotic German loves a little ceremony, just at the beginning and the end, a loyal speech from the President, three cheers for "his most gracious Emperor and master," and an Imperial smile, even though conveyed by the grim visage of M. BISMARCK or ROON, and this unceremonious manner of sending him about his business—especially after being so very yielding and obedient—is interpreted into a mark of disfavor or disrespect. Even the national liberals profess themselves dissatisfied, and mumble secretly about the proverbial "German patience" coming to an end. The House certainly did not deserve Imperial censure or disfavor, for it has passed the proposed measures with exemplary readiness, and toward the end with so great haste that the meaning of the bill affecting the *rayon* of fortresses remains a secret to the great part of the people for want of discussion, though it is really one of importance, insomuch as it considerably limits the rights of property in the neighborhood of fortresses. The matter of the bill is not new, but it extends the provision over a far greater area, by widening the *rayon* in accordance with the wider range of the ordnance in the present day.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The army estimates have been carried by a majority of 150 to 134. Ministers then demanded a nominal record of votes, and by this measure some of the minority were brought to join the Conservative side, while a few abstained from voting altogether, modifying the figures thereby to 152 and 128. This changeableness hardly reflects favorably on members. Even such questionable support was conceded only by the Ministers striking the patriotic cord of the German heart, which, as usual, yielded to the magic touch, though not with the readiness of former occasions. M. VON DELBRUCK urged the Ministerial cause by pointing out that, before the proposed period of three years is over, France will have paid off her indemnity, and will consequently be plotting revenge—an unfriendly stricture against which French journals justly protest. In such an event it will be most prejudicial to the peace of Europe to have a new German Army Budget brought before the world, looking, in the eyes of the ignorant, like a fresh armament, and consequently a threat of war. This adduction of the "hereditary arch foe" argument told on the other side. Count ROON improved the victory by an attack in another quarter. "We are drifting into a fresh parliamentary conflict, gentlemen, and I leave you to judge what the effect must be upon Europe in our newly-constituted Empire." That gained the day; for members know that Count ROON is not of a mind to yield, and, having once tasted defeat, they dread a "conflict" as they would the cholera. Count ROON has really obtained a little more than he asked for for the next year, by foregoing his claim to higher estimates in 1873 and 1874, which he treats as a sacrifice. However, he promises he will "risk" it and try his best.

THE BILL AGAINST PRIESTS.

The bill making political speeches from the pulpit punishable has been passed, but not without serious objection being taken to its wording by the Governments of Saxony and Mecklenburg. Wurtemburg likewise lodged a protest against the exclusion of the alternative of a fine, and Hesse only acceded at the last moment. Saxony and Mecklenburg object to one class being singled out for exceptional severity. The bill ought to be made to apply to all public attacks on institutions of the State. As it is, the objecting Governments do not anticipate a satisfactory result. M. VON LUTZ, the Bavarian Minister, will not find a bed of roses prepared against his return home by his energetic action in the anti-clerical cause, for the Catholics seem in a perfect passion of discontent, and considering that they are in a monstrous majority, that opposition must be far from satisfactory. As a palliative for their fury, the Ministers hold one good card in their hand, viz., the reduction of the Budget brought in at the beginning of the session, accounted for by the favorable distribution of the indemnity. It has to be seen if this will provide a sufficient counterweight. The clericals are quite prepared for new elections, and are training their party up to the event.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

The Prussian Diet cuts a very poor figure beside its German sister Assembly, which has relieved it of a great portion of its responsibilities. Foreign subjects have been struck entirely from its legislative repertory, and as the Imperial body comes to usurp more and more power over the States, the range of matter committed to the Diet threatens to dwindle into the driest of the dry. Even a great part of the finance has already changed masters, but on the whole that subject remains the most important still reserved for discussion in the older of the Berlin Assemblies. Government has begun its Parliamentary campaign by bringing forward the Budget with very fair success. The present Minister of Finance, M. CAMPHAUSEN, is highly thought of for his business-like management and his administrative skill. There is an ostensible surplus in last year's accounts of 8,224,000 thalers, but it would be a great mistake to regard that sum as a surplus, in our sense of the word. To do M. CAMPHAUSEN justice, he does his best to rectify that impression, which has, nevertheless, obtained credence abroad, because the telegraphic messages could not naturally enumerate the details. Prussia has, in a financial sense as well as in a physical, stood the shock of the war bravely, and deserves credit for the regularity with which the blood of the body-politic has been kept flowing during the struggle, and it is surprising that not only taxes have been paid with regularity, but that commerce has rather gathered strength than suffered loss by the strain put upon the national power. There never was a greater impetus given to commercial undertakings than at present. You are almost inclined to forget that you are still in old-fashioned, humdrum Germany when you witness the spirit of enterprise and speculation evinced on every side of you. But the nominal surplus is based on very different causes from increased taxation. In the first place 3,366,000 thalers out of 8,224,000 are simply paid-up arrears received in consequence of the shortening of the legal terms of grace. Another 3,422,000 thalers have been added to the income that should really have gone to the sinking fund. Government has given up paying off debts in the old manner, and has thus kept the amount free for other purposes. Finally, there is a surplus of 3,140,000 thalers out of the "State treasure," the gulf which has hitherto swallowed up all odd bits of income not included under the ordinary items, with a construction friendly to the State treasure put upon that term. The surplus became available for the general revenue for the first time in 1870. So the boasted surplus of 8,224,000 thalers, if regarded in the manner of ordinary Budgets, dwindles down in reality into a deficit of nearly 2,000,000. The total income has amounted to 315,000,000 of thalers. Railways have yielded 2,400,000 thalers above the estimates, the bank 711,760 thalers, taxes in general 343,000 thalers. The accounts of the current year are not yet closed, and it is impossible to make a correct statement with regard to them. The Minister of Finance, however, prepared the House for a less satisfactory report, observing that taxes have remained in arrear, and that the surplus accruing from the State treasure amounts in this year only to somewhere about 2,050,000 thalers.

Addressing himself to the Budget for the coming year, M. CAMPHAUSEN remarked first that the State treasure will be abolished, and that, by employing it for the redemption of State loans, (26,600,000 thalers for redeeming the five per cent. loan of 1859, and 3,068,000 thalers for redeeming five per cent. rentes,) the charge for interest on future Budgets will be considerably reduced. The currency amounts to 1,634,200 thalers in 1872, and to 2,571,000 in 1873. In the Budget for 1872 a total of 186,064,453 thalers is estimated as balancing the income and expenditure; of these 173,479,064 thalers are to go for ordinary, and 12,585,389 for extraordinary expenses. The principal items are these: Cost of the Ministry of Finance, 17,986,076 thalers; Ministry of Commerce, 96,511,439 thalers; Railway Administration, 25,666,885 thalers; Administration of Mines and Salt-works, 20,701,604 thalers; notations, 28,492,000 thalers. The direct taxes are estimated to yield 44,031,000 thalers; the indirect, 18,532,000 thalers; Crown-lands, 20,953,931 thalers; railways, 40,778,922 thalers; mines and salt-works, 26,230,373 thalers; law charges, 13,928,400 thalers, and the lottery, 1,335,500 thalers. The surplus it is proposed to devote to several popular uses, only the complaint is that there is no more apportioned to them, after the somewhat pompous words of the Emperor in his opening speech. I have not adverted to that speech, because the chief points dealt with in it were better discussed in M. CAMPHAUSEN's address. The opening took place in quite the ordinary manner, on Monday, in the White Hall of the Imperial palace, preceded by a short divine service. His Majesty briefly but pointedly alluded to the happy course of events and the prominent part that Prussia had taken in the war. Remarking on the limitation which the creation of the German Parliament had imposed upon the legislation formerly coming under the notice of the Prussian Diet, he dwelt principally on financial matters, such as the flourishing state of the revenue, the abolition of the State treasure, the appropriation of the surplus, announcing in conclusion some bills not yet made public, as the extension of communal government, and the legalization of civil marriage. All these bills and grants have been clamored for very long by the public, and their announcement consequently gained the Emperor a great deal of applause, only it is now found that the deed is hardly proportionate to the words. The pay of civil officers is raised to a proper status, but the educational grants lag terribly behind public expectation. Only five hundred thousand thalers are apportioned to this object, applying solely to elementary schools, whereas seminaries, gymnasiums and universities, all of them requiring instant and substantial aid, are left to their own inadequate resources. Prussian *savants* especially resent the comparative discredit into which the University in the Imperial capital is falling, under the ruinous régime of M. VON MUHLER, universities in smaller States having already got far the better of it. The boasted reform of taxation, making so fine a figure in the Imperial speech, moreover seems hardly to deserve its name, for it amounts only to the saving of one million thalers from other sources from the more lenient handling of existing taxes, to which at any time the screw may be again applied. All these branches of public economy contrast unfavorably with the bloated army Budget recently before the Imperial Parliament.

Dissatisfaction in Kentucky With Mr. McCreery's Re-election to the Senate.

The election of Hon. THOMAS C. MCCREERY to the United States Senate has occasioned the publication of a long and rather lugubrious article in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in the course of which the editor says:

> "Mr. MCCREERY goes to Washington to sit as the colleague of Gov. STEVENSON in the Senate of the United States. The two are eager private enemies. They hate each other. They distrust each other. There is a feud between them and their friends. No man will deny that this is seriously unfortunate for the public interest. It matters not what causes led to it, or who is to blame for it, the fact is in every way a mischance; and we are free to say—declaring the kindliest feeling for Senator MCCREERY—that, considering the circumstance, we should have sacrificed him on the altar of the State. To do so might have been unjust. But personal claims cannot be considered before great public interests. We would have sacrificed him had he been our next of kin. The Legislature took a more sentimental view of it. Recognizing the Senator's popularity and sectional claim, and sharing a certain undefined sympathy which exists all over the State, it turned away from BECK, BRAMLETTE and HUMPHREY MARSHALL, and gave its support to the candidate whom its predecessor had set aside. There are those who may regard this as a courteous call on Gov. STEVENSON to resign the place he holds. Mr. MCCREERY and his friends assuredly consider it a personal triumph over Gov. STEVENSON; and very likely this will be the general verdict. It is most unfortunate. Gov. STEVENSON will not resign. Sensible people will not expect him to do so. Thus presently we shall have our two Democratic Senators at swords' points, working by cross-purposes, each having his partisans and both warped by their feelings; and this at a time when the Democratic Party in Congress needs to work in concert, to pull all together, to go like a clock."

LOOK OUT FOR A SWINDLER.

A Scoundrel of the First Water Preying on the Community—His Victims Numbered by the Hundred.

The vagaries of confidence men are at times instructive as well as interesting to the general public. An operator of the class of the *chevalier d'industrie*, who has been plying his vocation on an unprecedented scale, has recently been unearthed. This infamous scoundrel has been the means of tarnishing the good name of two highly respectable families, has swindled clergymen innumerable, has defrauded stationers and journalists, black-mailed merchants, and has finished his beaten track of villainy by being the means of having incarcerated in the Ludlow-street Debtors' Prison an innocent man, who suffered five months' confinement, and was released but a week or so ago by an order of Judge BARNARD. A TIMES reporter has learned some few particulars of the rogue's career and many exploits, the publication of which, it is to be hoped, may lead to his arrest.

This new luminary travels under the assumed name of JOYCE. He is a thin, cadaverous-looking man, of the Uriah Heep pattern, is generally cleanly shaved, dresses in sombre black, wears a white choker and is apparently not beyond fifty years of age. His first appearance on Republican soil was noted at Cincinnati some three years ago. He informed his acquaintances at that time that he had come direct from Sidney, Australia, where he had been managing a colonial newspaper, but as it had failed to prove remunerative he resigned. It has since transpired that he was a convict, having been transported for forging a draft on the editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, some seven years ago. Once in the "Queen City" he cast about him for fresh victims, and it was but a few weeks before two were found in the persons of the STRAUSS BROTHERS, wholesale clothiers, of Vine-street. By acting his rôle with unexceptionable *finesse*, he gained their confidence, and was employed as an assistant book-keeper in their store. In this position JOYCE gave entire satisfaction, and the firm were congratulating themselves on the fact of having secured such a competent and trustworthy servant, when suddenly their establishment was seized by a Government Detective on the complaint of JOYCE, charging them with having made false revenue returns. The case was brought before the Courts for trial. In the meantime, the arch conspirator made a proposition to one of the brothers to draw out of the suit if $5,000 was given him. This was indignantly spurned, the investigation was made, and the firm was promptly exonerated. Foiled in this, he afterward succeeded in obtaining a situation as book-keeper under H. & S. POGUE, dry-goods dealers, of Fourth-street. He remained with these gentlemen two months, and was discharged for dishonesty and intemperance. The convict after this turned his mind to religion, joined the Methodist Church during a great revival, became a roaring convert, but fell from grace and was expelled ignominiously for having stolen the minister's overcoat and collecting moneys for the rental of pews. His benign countenance was missed in Cincinnati several months, but he again turned up, and by some means secured a situation on the Cincinnati *Enquirer* as a reporter. In this new profession he prospered amazingly, and wrote a series of articles on the "Prominent Men of Cincinnati." Hundreds in "Porkopolis" will doubtless remember those brilliant effusions and their little weazen-faced author. Among the gentlemen who felt flattered by his magic quill was Mr. PROBASCO, the giver of the celebrated fountain to the city. This public-spirited citizen was fleeced to the tune of $50 by the meek scoundrel. Others favored by him were mulcted out of various sums likewise, and his little financial transactions having reached the ears of the proprietors, the new-fledged journalist was unceremoniously kicked out, and received a touching tribute of esteem in the issue following. In November, 1870, he received a railroad pass to the Metropolis, and arrived here safely, but, in vulgar parlance, completely "busted." Mr. JOYCE was not the genius to remain long in this exceedingly uncomfortable condition, and, after taking in the situation, marched boldly to the Young Men's Christian Association, and by his glibe tongue and innocent manners, contrived to live at their expense near a fortnight. Becoming tired of supporting him, the members gave him a "ticket of leave," and discovered to their sorrow afterward that sundry valuable books and other articles were missing upon his departure.

In due time he visited the publishing firm of VIRTUE & YORSTON, No. 12 Dey-street. They are the agents of several London houses. JOYCE told a plausible story, and he was duly installed as a canvasser, was given valuable specimens, and was provided with an outfit and some ready cash as a "starter." During his first three or four weeks' services he succeeded amazingly, and the firm were well pleased. He was even taken to the family mansion of one of the firm, and was treated with the utmost kindness. Here he created dissension, and having learned the particulars of a domestic misfortune in the household, went stealthily to a weekly newspaper and published a sensational scandal in relation to the family of his benefactor. It was several weeks before his base ingratitude was discovered, and he was discharged. After this event the firm, upon examining his accounts, discovered that he had swindled them to the tune of $1,600. They lost all track of his whereabouts, and did not discover it until through another publishing house whom he had swindled in a like manner excepting that the sum was not so great. It appears that on the heels of his discharge he visited the publishing house of RICHARDSON & Co., No. 22 Vesey-street. Here he related a pitiful tale, and was fitted out as a canvasser. This firm he victimized considerably, and fled. He next paid his *devoirs* to Messrs. TRACY & HOWARTH, publishers, formerly of No. 22 Ann-street, but now of Gold-street. These gentlemen suffered greatly by his swindling transaction, as did the firm of HENRY MARTIN & Co., of Ann-street. The glibe JOYCE next turned up as a canvasser of the London Printing and Publishing Company of John-street. This firm suffered to the extent of $500 which was only discovered after he had fled and orders came in for books. While with this Company he made the acquaintance of a young gentleman named STEPHENS, residing with his parents at No. 16 East Fourteenth-street. He was introduced into the family and brought disgrace upon his benefactor by his villainous conduct, and left them with considerable stolen money and silver-plate. The frisky trickster next tried his hand at Masonry. Armed with a Bible, he started in quest of Hon. JOHN H. ANTHON. This gentle man recognized the mystic sign when given, but when JOYCE asked him if he would not purchase the book on this plea, the latter exclaimed, "Get out of the office this instant, you miserable rascal; a man that will mix up business with Masonry is a fraud." The villain fled, and after disposing of the Bible, crossed over to Jersey City. Here he ingratiated himself into the favors of a warm-hearted reporter, Ex-Lieut. L. C. REEVES, connected with the *Evening Journal* of that city. To him he related a long narrative in regard to his influence among New-York publishers, and prevailed upon him to intrust to his (JOYCE's) care the manuscript of a book of his campaigns. Lieut. REEVES did so, and the first intimation he had of their being in type was by reading a Cincinnati periodical. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that the swindler had disposed of them for $100; of course the owner of the MSS. got no money. Sometime in July JOYCE met a Mr. BROWN, a generous Englishman, who was at that time canvassing for the *Aldine Art Journal* for FULTON & Co., of Liberty-street, the publishers. Mr. BROWN was stopping at Leggett's Hotel, and kindly invited his quondam acquaintance to room with him, and explained everything pertaining to his business. One afternoon, while absent from his room, JOYCE entered it, broke open his trunk, and purloined his friend's receipt and canvassing book. Armed with these he collected various sums and received numerous subscriptions, and absconded. Mr. BROWN sought far and near for his books, and as he could not account for their disappearance, and orders were coming in for the "Aldine" with his signature attached to the receipts, the firm had him arrested as a swindler, and he was sent to the Ludlow-street Jail, the landlord also preferring charges for the nonpayment of his board. He was discharged recently, as stated above.

The last heard of this unmitigated wretch was through Rev. Dr. ORMISTON, pastor of the Dutch Church of Twenty-ninth-street. JOYCE came to him recently, representing himself as a *Herald* reporter, at the same time bearing one of DORE's illustrated Bibles, for which he solicited subscriptions. The reverend gentleman asked time to consider, and JOYCE retired, and, as he did so, emptied the card-basket of its contents. With these purloined pasteboards he did a wholesale business among the friends of the minister, by presenting them and soliciting subscriptions. Almost every residence he visited visiting-cards were missed, and it was afterward ascertained that he had well improved the venture, as in almost every instance, by presenting them and stating that he had been directed to call, he received the money on the spot for a Doré Illustrated Bible, which it is safe to presume never reached the subscriber. By this dodge it is estimated that he pocketed fully $1,000, as scores of wealthy families were victimized, as well as many prominent clergymen throughout the City. Those who have had the misfortune to have been taken in by this illustrious impostor pronounce him one of the shrewdest villains that they ever encountered. The Police are advised to look after him.

THE OLD SHIPS.

What Has Become of the Famous Sailing-Vessels of the Last Fifty Years—Fate of China and India Traders.

In reply to an inquiry, in the Boston *Advertiser*, asking "Where do all the old ships go to?" a Nantucket correspondent of that paper thus writes:

> "While the tonnage of our sea-going ships has not increased, the number of them must have very much decreased when we consider the greater size of those built within the past thirty years. It is but few years since the largest ships in the mercantile marine did not exceed 600 tons burden, while at present the average of sea-going ships is probably near 1,000 tons, and many are as large as 2,000 tons. The *Great Republic*, of 3,500 tons, was an exception. Then the large fleet of steam-ships have taken the place of the sailing-vessels, and seem to be fast driving these jewels from the ocean. But the inquiry, 'Where do the old ships go to?' is an interesting one; and the writer has some means at his command to partially answer the question. On the discovery of the gold in California, it will be remembered that an innumerable crowd of adventurers flocked to its shores, hoping to wash out fortunes from the golden sands. Small, old and cheap ships were sought for, and, crowded with passengers, sailed for the blissful land. On arrival within the 'Golden Gate,' the ships were abandoned in haste by their passengers and crews for the mines; and the ships thus left were converted into stores, piers and dwellings, some allowed to decay and wash to pieces about the river and bays, while a part were purchased by the Celestials and broken up for the metal that was in them, the wood being sold to the citizens for fuel, while the metals were shipped to the Celestial Empire. Quite a number of these old palaces went in this manner under the writer's eyes. During the year 1850 more than a thousand ships were observed in the Bay of San Francisco, a large portion of which never passed without its gates.
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> Among the interesting old ships was the *Barclay*, built in 1796, for WILLIAM ROTCH & SONS, by GEORGE CLAGHORN—the same who built the frigate *Constitution*, (Old Ironsides.) The *Barclay* was gallantly cut out of Callao, from under the guns of the Spanish fortifications, in 1813, by Commodore DAVID PORTER, then in the United States frigate *Essex*, with our glorious FARRAGUT, at that time a midshipman under his command. After an eventful career she was broken up at New-Bedford in 1864. Also the ship *Canada*, famous in her day, when in the Liverpool trade, making her passages from New-York in from thirteen to sixteen days, when commanded by Capt. SETH G. MACY, of Hudson, and delivering Gen. JACKSON's messages in Liverpool as promptly as the steamers do others in these days. This ship was seized by the Brazilian Government, while ashore near Pernambuco, in 1856, and was since paid for, every dollar.
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> Large numbers of noted old ships, when the requirements of commerce demanded those of larger size for transportation of cotton, grain and other merchandise, were transferred to the whaling business, and have since laid their keels in some of the numerous groups of the Pacific seas, or been crushed in the ice of the Arctic floes or by the leviathan of the seas. Among these we have in mind the Boston Ouipa ship *Honqua*, long commanded by the gallant JOSIAH STURGIS, of that city, who figured so largely in the Government revenue service, and died while on duty, some years ago. This ship was driven ashore and wrecked in the Okotsk Sea in 1851. Then among our own was the *Essex*, once of Salem, but, when lost, of Nantucket—stove by a huge whale in the Pacific Ocean in November, 1820. Capt. POLLARD, who commanded her, sailed again in the *Two Brothers*, and in less than five months she was a wreck, having struck a reef west of the Sandwich Islands. The ship *Harmony*, (also of Nantucket,) Capt. ABEL RAWSON, late in the last century, had a whale breach out of the sea in the night across the deck, breaking in the decks and sinking the ship below the water in a few moments. The crew escaped in the boats just as they came out of their berths, and were picked up by a consort ship, the *Leo*, and brought home. This is the only case of the kind we have any knowledge of in the experience of all our people for a period of 175 years. The ship *Ann Alexander*, of New-Bedford, was destroyed on the coast of Peru in August, 1851, in a similar manner to the *Essex*, and the crew taken off by the ship *Nantucket*, of Nantucket. The whole affair was vividly noticed at the time by the London *Punch*, in verse.
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> "There is a ship now sailing from Holland, built in 1568, when the Prince of ORANGE was fighting PHILIP II. of Spain, then at the zenith of his power. She was sailing to the Indies when the Hollanders organized themselves into the 'Beggars of the Sea,' and as privateersmen earned a reputation which astonished the world. This Dutch ship is called the *Commissaries des Koning von der Heine*. She passed the Cape of Good Hope October, 1864, from Batavia, for Holland, then 294 years old! A few numbers back, in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, is a notice that the whale-ship *Rousseau*, (another of STEPHEN GIRARD's ships, built at Philadelphia in 1801) was then undergoing repairs at New-Bedford. Her planking is being removed, the first time for seventy years. The live-oak timbers underneath are reported to be as sound as they were the day they were first put together. Late in the last century Mr. SAMUEL PARKMAN was closing up his East India business in Boston, and offered his ships then employed to his old Captains from here, who had long served him. They purchased the ships *Criterion*, *John Jay*, *Weymouth*, and others. We had no more successful ships than these from our place, and after long service they were broken up at home."

BROOKLYN.

Assessments for Local Improvements.

The following statements are made by the Assessors in answer to the questions propounded by the Committee of Fifty:

Fourth-avenue Bonds issued	$675,000	
Accrued interest paid by the City up to Dec. 1, 1870	203,378—	878,378 00
Amount assessed for lands benefited	325,000	
Amount payable by the first twelve wards, and the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards	553,378—	878,378 00
Amount of principal of above amount actually paid by the property benefited, or due and collectable October, 1871	175,000	
Amount of two installments of 10 per cent. each on $150,000, balance of assessment	30,000	
Total amount paid or collectable		$205,000 00
Cost of Fourth-avenue improvement paid by the Western twelve wards	$553,378	
Broadway Widening (South seventh) Bonds	331,000	
Broadway Belgian Pavement Bonds	100,361—	431,361 00
(The last not yet assessed.)		
Amount paid, five years' installments at five per cent. on the first sum of $331,000	82,750	
Amount of interest paid on do	101,150	

NOTE.—No assessments of the second sum of $100,361 has yet been made, but all of these two sums will be collected from the property benefited.

Third-street improvement bonds, and accrued interest to December, 1868	$365,405 00
Amount assessed upon lands fronting the street	297,038 00
Amount assessed upon the western fifteen Wards in general tax, twenty per cent., or four annual installments of five per cent., each of the first sums have been paid, or are now collectable	59,497 00
Atlantic-avenue improvement and widening bonds	143,968 25
Amount of Atlantic-avenue improvement bonds assessed on the western fifteen Wards in general tax	19,934 25
Amount assessed on the property benefited fronting on the street	123,033 79
Accrued interest on last amount	57,033 79
Total amount assessed on the avenue, two years' installments of ten per cent. on this amount have been paid, or are collectable, amounting to	36,014 00

NOTE—All the bonds and interest having been paid by general tax, or reissue of bonds, the assessment goes to reimburse the city.

Grand-street widening and Belgian pavement bonds	71,161

All assessed on the property benefited, and nearly all paid.

Gowanus Canal Improvement Bonds	450,000
Accrued interest to Dec. 1, 1870	83,913

Total amount assessed on the lands benefited and fronting on the canal in 1870. The law was amended in 1871, so as to repeal the assessment, and the district extended, but no assessment can be made under the law.

The cost is made payable in twenty annual installments. The first was paid by a few owners, and the rest canceled. All the cost will ultimately be paid by the property benefited.

Bushwick-avenue widening bonds and accrued interest	139,373 09
Bushwick-avenue grading and accrued interest	104,456 33
Bushwick-avenue Belgian pavement and accrued interest	118,162 23—$361,992 65

One installment of five per cent. has been paid on the first and second survey.

NOTE.—The whole amount of bonds issued, together with accrued interest and interest to grow due thereon, will be paid by the property benefited on the line of the improvement.

Wallabout Basin bonds	$736,000

The whole amount of cost to be paid by the city in the general taxes.

The whole amount to be collected from the property benefited along the line of the improvement.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000 5-20 BONDS

HAVE BEEN CALLED IN BY THE GOVERNMENT, AND ARE NOW BEING PAID.

Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding **25** PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about **45** PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already **COMPLETED**, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, **$1,500,000**, is less than **$16,500** per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, **$1,000** each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, **90** and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO.,
BANKERS
NO. 43 CANAL-ST.,
CHICAGO.
All business intrusted to us will be carefully attended to. New-York reference: CLARKE, DODGE & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY.
NO. 317 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Has money on hand to purchase short time Bonds and Mortgages.
V. K. STEVENSON, President.
WM. L. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1871.
NORTH AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 BROADWAY.

THE DECLARATION AND CHARTER of this Company having been filed in the Insurance Department, the public are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the capital stock are now open at No. 192 Broadway, and will continue open until further notice.

WYLLIS BLACKSTONE,
R. W. BLEECKER,
E. H. R. LYMAN,
THOMAS W. GALE,
JOHN BRYAN,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.
Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,374 for one hundred shares of the Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company in the name of F. P. James & Co., dated May 9, 1871.

Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against purchasing, negotiating or retaining the same.

A reward will be paid upon its return to S. SKAATS & BROTHER, Brokers, No. 54 Broad-st.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 229 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-rooms on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next.

Polls open from 12 o'clock until 1 o'clock P. M.

J. S. HARTSHORNE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY Jan. 9, proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, No. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872.

Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st.

J. D. VERMILYE, President.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 2d day of January proximo, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, from 12 to 1 P. M.

GEO. M. YOULE, Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, Jan. 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY the 9th of January, 1872. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY STOCK.—Want to borrow, $25,000 for six months, on 200 shares Manhattan Gas Stock, or sell the same. Address M. S., Box No. 2,593 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway OF NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.)

7 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

The Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad line; a favorite New-England security.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TO INVESTORS.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE

any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,160,000 acres of choice fine timber land, the proceeds of the sales of which are applied to the redemption of the bonds. Hon. W. A. Howard, Land Commissioner, reports, Dec. 12, that the land sales to that date amount to about 50,000 acres, at an average of $15 per acre. He estimates the proceeds of the entire land grant at not less $10,000,000, clear of expenses. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed, and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the new certificates for the guaranteed stock for capitalization of rental under the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be issued in exchange for the outstanding certificates of stock, on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 4 proximo. Stockholders registered in New-York will make the exchange at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Those registered in Cleveland at the Company's office, in that city.

The stock to be issued in exchange will be entitled to dividends at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of March, June, September and December, respectively in each year, out of the rental received under the said lease, and such dividends will be payable free of the income tax of the United States, and of all taxes which may be collected in any manner through or by means of the Corporation owning the road, or the Corporation leasing the same, the payment of all such taxes being assumed by the lessee.

The new issue will be made in the ratio of one hundred and forty-two dollars and eighty-five cents of new stock for every one hundred dollars of the present stock. Persons entitled to the fractional part of a share will receive a scrip certificate therefor convertable into the guaranteed stock when presented in sums of fifty dollars.

A cash dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, for the month of November, 1871, being ten-twelfths of one per cent. upon the present outstanding capital stock of the Company, will be paid at the same time and places, in connection with the exchange of certificates.

The transfer-books of the Company will reopen for the transfer of the new stock on Friday, Jan. 5, proximo.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32 000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, Dec. 11, 1871.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER of registered bonds will be closed on Friday, Dec. 15, preparatory to the payment of interest due Jan. 1, 1872. Such payment will be made by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books a coin check for the amount of interest due.

All bondholders who have changed their Post-office address since July 1, 1871, are requested to send new address at once to this office. The books will be reopened Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SUBMARINE COMPANY, NO. 59 LIBERTY-ST, ROOM NO. 37, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., Room No. 37, on MONDAY, the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The question of ratifying the past acts and proceedings of the trustees and other officers will also come before the meeting.

By order of the Board.

HENRY WATERMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the first meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company has been called by the corporators thereof to be held at the office of said Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the first election of directors will take place at said meeting. By order of the corporators.

B. H. HUTTON, Chairman.
CHARLES TRACY, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M., and the transfer-books closed until that date.

J. C. WINANS, President.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

BONDS WANTED—A LARGE LOT OF railroad, State, City and county bonds that will pay 10 to 12 per cent. on investment. Parties wishing to sell will find a purchaser, if description and price are satisfactory. Address Box No. 3,581, Post-office.

COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.—Interest, coupons and principal paid by the State Treasurer, in the City of New-York. One of the most desirable investment securities in market. AUG. T. POST, No. 5 Dey-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

Midland Railroad FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE ON FINISHED ROAD.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at **PAR AND INTEREST** a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 340 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at* PAR. The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

THE National Trust COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

FITCH & ELLIS,
BANKERS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
Offer safe and desirable
8 per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
10 per Cent. Bonds at 85 and interest.
Strictly first-class Securities a specialty.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 16th day of December, 1871:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$932,758 00
Overdrafts		1,313 92
United States bonds to secure circulation		300,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		114,000 00
Due from national banks		72,777 17
Due from State banks		1,125 38
Current expenses		1,083 57
Checks and other cash items, including revenue stamps		27,187 22
Exchanges for Clearing-house		96,563 80
Bills of national banks		25,870 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)		16,856 18
Specie, viz.: Gold Treasury notes		150,000 00
Legal-tender notes		93,232 00
Clearing-house certificates		45,000 00
Total		$1,877,767 24
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund		220,000 00
Interest	$12,849 34	
Profit and loss	4,246 60—	17,095 94
Circulating notes outstanding		264,500 00
Individual deposits		1,006,969 63
Certified checks		19,184 75
Cashier's checks outstanding		1,000 00
United States deposits		42,232 75
Due to national banks		6,780 92
Due to State banks and bankers		3 25
Total		$1,877,767 24

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of December, 1871. JESSE WEST, JR.,
Notary Public, City and County New-York.

Correct—Attest:
AMOS R. ENO,
HENRY A. HURLBUT, } Directors.
AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE,

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held Dec. 4, 1871, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

HENRY COIT,	GEO. H. TALMAN,
GEO. F. TALMAN,	F. F. MARBURY, JR.,
F. F. MARBURY,	MORRIS FRANKLIN,
JNO. H. MORTIMER,	ALFRED MULLIGAN,
THOS. PATON,	THOS. HITCHCOCK,
N. L. McCREADY,	MAHLON APGAR,
JOHN GARCIA,	BLAKELY WILSON,
HENRY J. BEERS,	WM. A. BURTIS,
THOMAS SCOTT,	CHAS. H. KERNER,
ALBERT G. BUNKER,	JAMES HUNTER,
JOHN M. BURKE,	FRANCIS LELAND,
EDMUND H. MILLER,	GEO. W. ELDER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, WM. A. BURTIS was unanimously re-elected President. LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Assist. Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, of Aberdeen and London, having it in contemplation to extend their fire business in America, invite applications for their agency in New-York.

It is indispensable that the candidates should have had great experience either as managers or agents of first-class companies, and be able to give security for such an amount as may be thought necessary by the directors.

The Northern Assurance Company was established in 1836, has a capital of two millions sterling, fully subscribed by upwards of 700 shareholders, (whose liability is unlimited,) and possesses funds in hand (fire and life) to the amount of £1,200,000. The Company is prepared to make the deposits required by the laws of the State. Applications (which should, if possible, be accompanied by reference to one or more of the leading mercantile firms in London or Liverpool) to be addressed to the general manager, A. P. FLETCHER, at the Company's offices, No. 1 Moorgate-st., London, E. C.

OFFICE OF THE RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY complied with the requisition of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York by the full payment on the part of its stockholders of the fifty per cent. assessment made on them, and ALL IMPAIRMENT, (caused by the recent conflagration at Chicago,) has thereby been made good, and the CAPITAL RESTORED TO TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS over and above ALL LIABILITIES.

JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MIDLOTHIAN COAL AND IRON COMPANY, ROOM NO. 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 28, 1871, to Jan. 9, 1872, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JOHN V. HART, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the bankinghouse, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

JANUARY INVESTMENTS.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 AND 12 PER CENT.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID TWICE A YEAR IN NEW-YORK, AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR. ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS OF ROADS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, AND OTHER SECURITIES, ALL OF A HIGH ORDER, STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS, PAYING FROM TEN TO TWENTY PER CENT., SUITABLE FOR SAFE, RELIABLE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS, AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—First-class investments a specialty with this house for many years.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, at the close of business on the 16th day of December, 1871:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$14,980,638 13
United States bonds to secure circulation		5,500,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		600,000 00
United States bonds on hand		725,000 00
Stocks (New-York City and State)		109,000 00
Due from other national banks		207,707 12
Due from other banks and bankers		63,158 81
Banking-house		400,000 00
Current expenses		66,434 16
Cash items—checks on out-of-town banks		45,110 11
Exchanges for Clearing-house		4,202,177 73
Bills of other national banks		75,095 00
Fractional currency and nickels		3,071 25
Specie, viz.: Coin	$19,302 55	
Gold Treasury notes	761,520 00	
Gold checks on other banks	31,006 12—	811,828 67
Legal-tender notes		920,136 00
Three per cent. certificates		1,670,000 00
Total		$30,379,356 98
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock		$10,000,000 00
Surplus fund		3,022,114 98
Profits		448,151 86
National bank circulation outstanding		3,583,920 00
Dividends unpaid		19,761 00
Individual deposits	$6,209,816 78	
Certified checks	3,244,567 72	
United States deposits	256,732 33	
Due to national banks	1,510,764 13	
Due to other banks and bankers	2,083,528 18—	13,305,409 14
Total		$30,379,356 98

I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 22d day of December, 1871. GEORGE H. CAREY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOSEPH SAMPSON,
E. D. MORGAN, } Directors.
A. A. LOW,

WANTED—
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC R. R. 7s.
DENVER PACIFIC 7s.
CENTRAL PACIFIC STATE AIDS 7s.
CENTRAL PACIFIC CONVERTIBLE 7s.
KANSAS PACIFIC R. R. 7s.
KANSAS PACIFIC R. R. 6s.
CHICAGO AND SOUTH-WESTERN 7s.
LOUISVILLE CITY BONDS 6s and 7s.
MISSOURI PACIFIC 6s.
MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD 8s, First and Second Mortgages.
NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND R. R. 7s.
CLEVELAND CITY 6s and 7s.
CHICAGO CITY 6s and 7s.
CINCINNATI 6s and 7s.
DANVILLE, URBANA AND BLOOMINGTON 7s.

UTLEY & BOWEN,
NO. 4 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF the Preferred Second Mortgage Bonds and the Second Mortgage Income Bonds of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 17th of January, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., to authorize an increase of Preferred Stock of said Company, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust.

All holders of the above-mentioned bonds are requested to be present, in person or by proxy. The transfer books of the Second Mortgage Preferred and Income Bonds will be closed on the 10th of January, until the 18th of January, 1872.

S. J. TILDEN,
E. JUDSON HAWLEY,
Trustees for the holders of Second Mortgage Income and Preferred Bonds.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE R. R. CO., NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF the Preferred Stock of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of January, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider the question of an increase of the preferred stock of said Company, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust. All holders of the above-mentioned stock are requested to be present in person or by proxy. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 2d of January until the 11th of January, 1872.

By order of the Board of Directors,
G. H. GURLEY, Assistant Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.

Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

All money deposited now, or on or before the 10th of January, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN H. LYON, President.
GEO. L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A National Savings Bank.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid ON DEMAND, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.

SAMUEL HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JANUARY, will be paid on and after JAN. 20.

ALL MONEY deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

1872.—JANUARY INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

The twenty-third semi-annual interest Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be credited and paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 22. On deposits made now, interest will commence from Jan. 1.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. **396** and **398** Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on **$5** to **$5,000**.
Money deposited now, will bear interest from Jan. 1
ASSETS. **$10,275,129 25.**

DIVIDENDS.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Chartered 1824.

Offices—No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

No. 32 Court-st., corner of Remsen-st., Brooklyn.
BROOKLYN, Dec. 23, 1871.

83d Dividend.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. and Government tax (payable on Jan. 2, 1872.) has been declared from the earnings of the last six months.

TUNIS C. BERGEN, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings of current six months, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of Dec. 22 to the morning of Jan. 10, 1872.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (5) Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 4, 1872.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1871.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of the ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK have ordered that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, for the half year or quarter ending Jan. 1, 1872.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will be entitled to interest as principal. Interest is due and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ *Money deposited now will receive interest as from Jan. 1.*

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., (4 per cent.,) free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 5, 1872.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 23d inst. to 5th prox.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

TO MEMPHIS "NAVY-YARD" BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE NAVY-YARD RECEIVER, No. 12 MADISON-ST., MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1871.

The Coupons of the above Bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid at this office on presentation when due.

E. McDAVITT, Receiver.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1872.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (less United States tax) on the stock of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, and a like dividend on the stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, will be paid to the shareholders on and after Jan. 1, 1872, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer-books of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company will be closed on the evening of **15th** inst., at the office of United States Trust Company, and of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company on the same evening, at National Bank of Commerce; and the books of both companies will be reopened on the morning of Jan. 2, 1872, at the National Bank of Commerce.

CHARLES P. HARTT,
Treasurer Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 19, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of January next, at the New-England Trust Company's Office, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger at the close of business on the 22d inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 2d of January, 1872.

The New-England Trust Company, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, is the Transfer Agent of this Company. The Transfer Agency in New-York is closed.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, Dec. 21, 1871.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars on each share of full stock, and one and 50-100 dollars on each share scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on TUESDAY, the 2d day of January, 1872.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th of December to the 1st of January, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at the office of this Company, on and after Dec. 28, 1871, to the preferred stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of December, 1871.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 14, 1871, at the close of business, and reopened on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, East 42d-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. Dec. 21, 1871, and opened at 10 A. M., Jan. 2, 1872.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st. Schedules of same will be received from 25th inst., on which date the transfer books of the registered bonds will close, to reopen Jan. 2.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
OSWEGO, Dec. 19, 1871.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next.

The transfer-books will close on the 27th inst. and remain closed until the 3d of January next.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1871.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable, free of all taxes, on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-book will be closed from 22d inst. to the 2d proximo.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 336 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-book will be closed from this date, until the 2d prox.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-books will close to-morrow until 2d of January.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until 5th January, 1872.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, (free of tax,) payable on and after the 2d of January, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 2d prox.

G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 5th January, 1872.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas'r.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 2d proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent free of tax, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 23 to Jan. 2.

R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from tax, has this day been declared payable on and after the second day of January next.

Transfer-books closed until that date.

HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

WEST-SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) **PER** Cent., out of the earnings of the past six months, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

Transfer-books closed to that date.

JNO. W. B. DOBLER.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 10, 1872.

C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1872, on Northern Pacific First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the Banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co., No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 8.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation on and after Jan. 2, 1872, at office of

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	Jan. 6, 1½ P. M.
ATLANTIC	Jan. 20, 1½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 2,	AUSTRALIA,	Saturday, Dec 23.
Saturday, Dec. 9,	EUROPA,	Saturday Dec. 30.
Saturday, Dec. 16,	INDIA,	Saturday, Jan. 6.
Saturday, Dec. 23,	BRITANNIA,	Saturday, Jan. 13.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA	Wednesday, Dec. 20
CUBA	Wednesday, Dec. 27
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Jan. 3
ALGERIA	Wednesday, Jan. 10
RUSSIA	Wednesday, Jan. 17

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY following
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage .... $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, Dec. 30
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Jan. 27
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, Feb. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin .... $125 | Second cabin $75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Dec. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, Dec. 30, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, Jan. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Jan. 13, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 28.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER	Jan. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH	Feb. 23

These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA, NASSAU AND KEY WEST.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Dec. 28.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Key West,) Jan. 4.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Jan. 11.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 23, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 23, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

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INLAND ROUTE TO FLORIDA.
TWO TRIPS A WEEK.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER
LIZZIE BAKER

will leave Padelford's Wharf EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock for BRUNSWICK AND ST. MARYS, GA., FERNANDINA, AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA. connecting at Jacksonville with BROCK'S LINE OF STEAMERS for Green Cove, Tocoi, Palatka, Enterprise, Mellonville, and other landings on St. John's River.

RETURNING,

will leave Jacksonville TUESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock, M., arriving in Savannah WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. All intermediate landings touched at both ways, except Darien.

For through tickets apply to agents in New-York of the Savannah steam-ship lines.

JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Agent,
Savannah, Ga.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, Dec. 23, at 1 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, Dec. 30, at 7:30 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Jan. 6, at 12 M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	Dec. 27, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Jan. 3, at 11½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Jan. 10, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE	Jan. 12, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN	Jan. 17, at 11½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Jan. 24, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)..Sat., Dec. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Wednesday, Jan. 3
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur., Jan. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Tuesday, Jan. 23

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Belleport and Fire Place.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M. and the 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., as used in the best business houses. Private seats secured this month without extra charge.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—A short course of bright instruction and rapid improvement, worth more than years of dull plodding and no results.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—300 students qualified in 1871; all quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Call and see improvements.

ST. MARY'S HALL.

Rt. Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President; Rev. E. K. SMITH, A. M., Principal. The seventieth half-yearly term will begin on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872.

Board and tuition the half year, $225. No extras. Address the Principal, at Burlington, N. J.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Winter Term commences Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1872. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 13 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

EPISCOPAL ACADEMY, CHESHIRE, Conn.—Boarding-school for boys: six resident teachers; terms, $375 per year, $125 per session. The next session begins TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872. The Principal, Rev. Dr. Horton, will be at the Grand Central Hotel until Wednesday, 27th inst.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMInary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; terms, $180 per year, both sexes. Address Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—MR. WM. W. NEWELL, lately instructer in Harvard, takes a few pupils. No. 129 East 24th-st.; refers to President Eliot, &c.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18. No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of the Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Students received Jan. 6. $300 whole expense per year.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILdren; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 349 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill on the Hudson. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate West Point, Principal.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY—LONG known for its high character and reasonable rates. Address T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.; Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N. Y."

TEACHERS.

A SWISS GOVERNESS, TEACHING French, German, English, Italian, music, drawing and sciences, wants a situation, either in a city or in the country; reference at Messrs. Hicks & Tabing, No. 28 South William-st.